

501 من 130

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

614

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1971

Established 1887

Rogers Expresses Fear of Damage to UN After Vote to Seat Peking, Expel Taiwan

Albanian Resolution Is Approved 76 to 35

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (WP).—The General Assembly voted last night to seat Communist China on its own terms, expelling the delegates of Taiwan. The vote was 76 to 35 with 17 abstentions.

The United States thus lost the confrontation it had been waging for 21 years with the supporters of Peking over Chinese representation at the United Nations.

The confrontation was essentially the same this year despite the policy switch in which the United States called for the seating of Peking for the first time but made the expulsion of Taiwan the crux of the matter. Peking's supporters, led by Albania, moved to "restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China" and expel the "representatives of Chiang Kai-shek."

Earlier, the assembly defeated the U.S. resolution to declare the expulsion of Taiwan an important question requiring a two-thirds majority. The vote was 59 to 35 with 18 abstentions.

Landslide Started
The United States had predicted victory on that vote. Its loss started a landslide that gave the Albanian resolution a majority approaching the two-thirds it no longer needed.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush, looking weary, told newsmen, "I hope the UN will not relive this moment of infamy." He said that he would have predicted victory just before the vote was taken and said he was "terribly disappointed" that "some firm commitment" had not been kept. Mr. Bush added, "Obviously, I did not do a good job."

He said that the vote would have no effect on U.S. ties with "the Republic of China, which remains an honored and valuable member of the international community."

Taiwan walked out of the assembly after the important question vote and before balloting on the Albanian resolution. Foreign Minister Chow Shu-kai of Taiwan read a "solemn declaration" reviewing his country's 23 years as a UN member and the "crimes against the Chinese people" that he said the Peking government had committed.

About midnight, Secretary-General U Thant sent a telegram to Peking, advising the government there of the assembly decision.

The U.S. resolution for dual representation of Peking and Taiwan never came to a vote. Also lost were Tunisian and Saudi Arabian resolutions that were introduced at the last minute and complicated the parliamentary maneuvering.

From the moment it met at (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Cut in U.S. Financing Hinted by Secretary

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers today called the United Nations' expulsion of Nationalist China "a most unfortunate" action that could damage the organization.

Expressing the Nixon administration's unhappiness over last night's vote, Mr. Rogers pointedly said at a news conference that the UN faced a financial crisis that will merit deep thought by member states.

There have been calls in Congress for a cut in U.S. financial support of the UN and these were intensified on Capitol Hill today. Washington contributes about 30 percent of the budget.

Mr. Rogers denied that the administration would seek retaliation against the UN because of the vote, but he noted its near-bankruptcy and said:

"Another question is whether the United Nations is living beyond its means... I think that may be the case."

Congress approved this year a \$107.8-million appropriation for support of the UN and associated agencies, and the U.S. share of its basic operating budget is \$52.4 million.

Discussing another possible facet of the voting, Mr. Rogers said in a statement approved by President Nixon that he plans to visit China to seek "a reduction of tensions in the Pacific area" will be neither changed nor undermined by the UN action. In fact, many China specialists believe the President's mission may be enhanced by the removal of the representation question.

Comment in Senate

Shortly before Mr. Rogers made the veiled threat of reduced financial support the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate, voicing disappointment at Taipei's ouster, said the U.S. contribution should be reduced.

Both Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., and Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said they were not suggesting a cut in funds because of the vote to expel Nationalist China, but were just restating long-held views.

But others—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz.; Sen. James L. Buckley, Con.-R., N.Y.; and Sen. Peter Dominick, R., Colo.—called for a big or even total cutoff in funds to the UN. Sen. Buckley said he was drafting legislation for a major reduction in funds.

There was also a move in the Senate today to send the \$3.2-billion foreign aid bill back to committee.

Citing the UN vote, Sen. William Saxton, R., Ohio, moved to send the aid measure—which contains funds for UN-related activities—back to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

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VA HANDS—Tanzanian and Albanian delegates for two-thirds vote yesterday. Arrow points to Reis Malle, Albanian vice-chairman of foreign affairs.

The United Nations Vote

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 26 (UPI).—The roll call vote on the resolution sponsored by Albania and 22 other countries to seat Communist China and expel the Chinese Nationalists:

AGAINST 35:

Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Japan, Khmer (Cambodia), Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Swaziland, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Venezuela.

ABSTENTIONS 17:

Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Colombia, Cyprus, Fiji, Greece, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Panama, Qatar, Spain and Thailand.

ABSENT 3:

China, Maldives, Oman.

On European Security; Cancel Dinner

Brezhnev, Pompidou Extend Talks

James Goldsborough

OCT. 26 (AP).—Soviet Premier Leonid I. Brezhnev and French President Georges Pompidou extended their scheduled dinner order to meet an extra hour on problems of European security.

But the statement seemed to imply that the French were holding back, insisting, as Mr. Pompidou did in Moscow last year, that "France is a Western nation and intends to remain so."

The statement said: "During these two days Mr. Brezhnev informed the Soviet Council of the internal situation of the Soviet Union, its economic development

wants is not a treaty with the Russians but some kind of new cooperation agreement reinforcing the protocol for consultation signed last year. Tonight's statement said merely that 'measures to deepen and develop that cooperation were envisaged.'"

But the statement seemed to imply that the French were holding back, insisting, as Mr. Pompidou did in Moscow last year, that "France is a Western nation and intends to remain so."

The statement said: "During these two days Mr. Brezhnev informed the Soviet Council of the internal situation of the Soviet Union, its economic development

and the objectives of its foreign policy."

Mr. Pompidou, it went on, informed Mr. Brezhnev of "French development and certain aspects of its foreign policy." Observers were quick to note that the term "certain aspects" clearly underlined a reluctance on the part of the French to open, as they say, all the dossiers.

Informed sources were freely predicting today that the eventual compromise would be to sign some kind of "political declaration" in addition to the economic agreements they will be signing. But Mr. Brezhnev might very well be arguing that it is

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Refugee Aid For India Set By 13 Nations

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Oct. 26 (WP).—Thirteen non-Communist nations, including most of the richest, today agreed to help India shoulder a "substantial part" of the \$700 million which is the estimated cost of caring for the 9.5 million Bengali refugees until next March.

At an emergency meeting of the so-called India Consortium, delegations noted that \$200 million had already been pledged and agreed to "make efforts to meet a substantial part of the total need."

In a communiqué issued after the daylong meeting held under World Bank chairmanship, the delegations also agreed that relief aid should be "preferably" in grant form to "prevent drastic cutbacks of development expenditures in India."

Unanimously recognizing the need for special assistance to offset the burden of relief for the refugees, the delegations agreed that the funds should be above and beyond the group's normal development assistance.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees was asked to channel efforts to raise the \$700 million.

Besides India, members of the consortium include the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Canada, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Japan and Austria.

Participating at the meeting were representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the UN Development Program, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Children's Fund and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Australia and New Zealand sent observers.

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Mrs. Meir Says Rogers Shifts, Now Accepts Cairo's Terms

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Premier Golda Meir accused Secretary of State William P. Rogers today of abandoning previously expressed support for Israel's negotiating position, and embracing instead Egypt's principles for an interim agreement to reopen the Suez Canal.

Mrs. Meir served notice that even the hitherto withheld promise of new U.S. Phantom jet aircraft would not extract new political concessions.

"There is no basis whatsoever for the assumption that political concessions may be obtained from us by withholding the supply of the means vitally required for our security," Mrs. Meir told the Knesset in a major policy speech.

"Israel will not be prepared to agree to political conditions which undermine its security and

future, even in return for a promise of the equipment needed for its security," she said.

Responding to a U.S. proposal last week for new intensive negotiations toward an interim agreement with Egypt, the premier reiterated Israel's readiness to negotiate—but not on the terms laid down by Mr. Rogers in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly Oct. 4.

Mrs. Meir said the U.S. diplomatic effort of the last seven months had failed to induce any concessions from Egypt, so Israel was being asked to concede more.

On three specific issues, Mrs. Meir traced what she called "disturbing changes in the approach of the United States" from last March to now.

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Taiwan Aide Says UN Will Be a Maoist Front

By Sam Pope Brewer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Chow Shu-kai of Nationalist China walked out of the United Nations last night and said bitterly that Communist China, in his country's place, would subvert the organization.

"Once it has been seated both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council," Mr. Chow said of Peking, "it will surely transform the United Nations into a Maoist front and a battlefield for international subversion."

In the glare of television lights, Mr. Chow stood with Taiwan's delegate, Liu Chieh, at his side in a hallway outside the General Assembly Hall, where his government had been defeated. He said:

"There are those who think that participation of the Communist regime will enhance the prospect of peace. The idea is to subject the aggressive regime to the discipline of international public opinion. This is dangerous nonsense—it is like tying a tiger with a straw rope."

Mr. Chow then read for 15 minutes an indictment of the government that is to replace Nationalist China in the UN.

He mentioned the "four sponsoring powers," a reminder that Nationalist China had been helping to organize the UN before France was liberated in World War II.

He listed bitterly the many oppressions his government accuses Peking of practicing, and said: "The Chinese Communist regime



WALK OUT—The Nationalist Chinese delegation walking out of the UN General Assembly late Monday night.

is oppressive at home and aggressive abroad. It has publicly proclaimed that it intends to

"thoroughly reform" the United Nations or else to establish a new one.

Chinese Nationalist citizens working for the UN—as distinct from the Nationalist mission—are said to be safe in their jobs.

Chiang Voices Defiance

TAIPEI, Oct. 27 (Wednesday) (AP).—In a defiant address 14 hours after the UN vote, President Chiang Kai-shek reiterated today his determination to overthrow the Chinese Communist government.

The special address emphasized the need for unity and calm on Taiwan.

He scorned UN approval of the Albanian resolution, which he called "infamous," and said "The destiny of our nation is not in the hands of the United Nations. It is squarely in our own hands."

"Today, here on this revolutionary base, we command a sizeable population and considerable resources, as expressed in our military strength and economic progress," Gen. Chiang said in his statement, translated into English by the government information office.

The 83-year-old president also made it clear his government did not intend to withdraw from international affairs.

"The Republic of China is not a weakling of Asia or the world which can arbitrarily be sold out by anyone," he said. "Everyone should understand that our actions may bring about far-reaching world change."

China Wants A Summit on Disarmament

No Word on Joining Geneva Negotiations

GENEVA, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Peking diplomats here today called for a world summit conference on disarmament following their country's admission to the United Nations.

They said no decision has been taken on joining the 25-nation Geneva disarmament negotiations, which began in 1965.

"We desire a world conference at the summit level to discuss the disarmament question," the diplomats, at the Chinese Consulate, said in reply to questions.

The outcome of top-level talks would determine whether negotiations could continue within the framework of a permanent forum such as the Geneva conference, they said.

No Comment on WHO

The officials said, "We have nothing to say" when asked whether China would join such specialized UN agencies as the World Health Organization that are based in Geneva.

WHO officials said China can become a member simply by signing the constitution of the agency.

The Chinese Consulate staff has been growing and now includes officials who speak excellent English and French. The consulate could easily be turned into a diplomatic mission accredited to the UN European headquarters here and other UN agencies.

Chinese diplomats also have suddenly begun answering telephone calls and receiving visitors as well as inviting Western newsmen to receptions and cocktail parties.

UNESCO Review Set

PARIS, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization decided today to re-examine the question of Chinese membership in UNESCO.

The vote on re-examining the issue, taken on request of director General Rene Maheu, was 30 in favor and one abstention—the United States. The Executive Board will discuss the question Thursday.

Normally no change in membership of the 125-nation organization is made outside of a general conference session, the next one being a year from now. But officials would not predict what might happen as a result of the Executive Board's decision today.

Meanwhile, the Nationalist Chinese delegation at UNESCO said it has suspended its activities pending instructions from Taipei.

Mrs. Meir Says Rogers Shifts, Now Accepts Cairo's Terms

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reopen the Suez Canal, blocked since the June, 1967, war, Mrs. Meir said, her government acknowledged the need for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from the eastern Sinai bank, "on condition of an Egyptian agreement to an unlimited cease-fire."

The concession of withdrawal was accepted, but now American representatives speak "in favor of a cease-fire for a specific period." Mrs. Meir said, "The obvious meaning of this is that after a specified period each party would be able to open fire again—after Israel had withdrawn from the canal line of fortifications."

Secondly, Mrs. Meir stated that "United States representatives held, at the beginning of the discussion, that no regular or irregular military forces of any kind shall be introduced into the

UN Record On China

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (AP)—UN General Assembly's record of voting on proposals to expel Nationalist China and seat the Peking government:

Year	For	Against	Abstain
1961	36	48	20
1962	42	56	13
1963	41	57	13
1964	(no vote)		
1965	47	47	20
1966	46	57	17
1967	45	58	17
1968	44	58	23
1969	48	58	21
1970	51	49	25
1971	76	35	17

In the years 1960 through 1969, the assembly did not vote on the question of ousting the Nationalists and seating the Communists but on proposals to postpone action. The vote on postponement varied from 44-10, with 3 abstaining, in 1963 to 42-34, with 22 abstaining, in 1969.

China Indicates It Will Send Delegates to New York Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

marking Iran's national day, had called the UN vote "a total defeat" of policies of American imperialism designed to stubbornly hinder establishment of the legitimate rights of China in the United Nations and of the attempt to create two Chinas in the world organization.

In Asia, most countries cautiously welcomed the admission of Peking.

Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos said, however, that diplomatic relations with Taiwan would not be affected by its ouster.

Indonesian Foreign Ministry officials welcomed Peking, but felt that the expulsion of a UN member could set a bad precedent.

There was a somewhat similar reaction in Tel Aviv, where some commentators thought the vote might be used in an attempt to expel Israel.

This was the reaction in other capitals:

PARIS—France welcomes China's admission as a victory for good sense and realism, official sources said. France has championed Peking's case for UN membership since establishing full diplomatic relations with Peking in 1964.

STOCKHOLM—The Swedish government said the UN had taken a decisive step toward genuine universality. "Several of

area from which Israeli forces will pull back."

"Recently, the Secretary of State stated that the parties are divided on this subject and added that, 'We believe that it is possible for each a compromise.' I am unable to understand how it is possible to reach a compromise between the Egyptian demand for the crossing of armed forces and the Israeli opposition to any crossing by armed forces," Mrs. Meir said.

Finally, Mrs. Meir described how the American position had shifted on the relation of an interim agreement with the comprehensive agreement outlined in the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, involving a large-scale Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 war.

"During the Secretary of State's visit to Israel in May, the U.S. position was that the agreement on the opening of the Suez Canal is an agreement not entailing other commitments, but a separate agreement standing on its own feet."

"Now we have heard from Secretary of State Rogers, in his speech to the United Nations on Oct. 4, that the Suez Canal accord would be merely a step toward the full implementation of Resolution 243 within a reasonable period, and is not a goal in itself."

McCarthy Says, Informally, He Is a Candidate

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Oct. 26 (UPI)—Former Sen. Eugene McCarthy confirmed today he is a candidate for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination but said he was "not prepared to make a formal announcement."

"I don't know if there is going to be a specific announcement," Mr. McCarthy said. "It might just be one of those things that people wake up and discover some morning."

He told students at the University of Maryland, where he lectures on poetry once a week, that "I've not really made a decision to make a total, all-out, unrestricted candidacy in the way I did in '68."

The Minnesota Democrat said he would work in states that have no presidential preference primaries.

"We're going to work to non-primary states—see if we can get delegates—and challenge in some quasi-primary states, and then take a look at the total picture as it develops along the way," he said.

Through Many Shifts of Policy

Vote on China's Seat Ends Debate Begun 21 Years Ago

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT)—The longest debate in the history of the United Nations has been an annual event for more than 20 years, ever since the seating of the Chinese Communists, who had come to power the year before, was first proposed in 1950 by India.

India retained the role of China's sponsor during the next decade, while the United States successfully kept the question from the General Assembly agenda.

In 1961, following its border troubles with China and the take-over of Tibet, India withdrew from the leadership role, which was assumed for the next three years by the Soviet Union despite a growing quarrel between the two Communist powers.

U.S. strategy changed that year, too. Agreeing to allow a vote on the matter, the United

States insisted, however, that the issue be designated "an important question," which means that a two-thirds majority, rather than a simple majority, is required for approval. This requirement, passed by a 61-34 vote, with seven countries abstaining.

By 1970, the vote on the resolution had shifted to 66-52, with seven abstentions again. And the resolution to seat Communist China and expel Nationalist China—proposed last year, as always since 1963 except for 1964 when there was no vote, by Albania—saw 51 nations voting in favor of seating Peking, 49 against and 25 abstaining.

In between lay years in which China's outspoken disdain for UN membership became somewhat muted. They were also years in which more and more countries, including many considered close friends of the United States, recognized the Communist government.

Once during these years, in 1965, the Albanian resolution won a tie vote. And there was an admission from Arthur J. Goldberg, then the U.S. delegate to the UN, that the question of China's admission had been the subject of "innumerable conferences" at home and abroad.

In October, 1967, Richard M. Nixon, then a presidential aspirant, wrote in the magazine Foreign Affairs: "We simply cannot afford to leave China forever outside the family of nations."

That year the annual ritual produced a 45-58 vote against Peking, with 17 abstentions; China, meanwhile, was beginning to emerge from the hostile isolationism of the Cultural Revolution, the purge of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's enemies.

By 1970, several new trade agreements had been signed and envoys exchanged between Peking and more than two dozen countries. All this was seen as an indication that the Chinese Communists were relaxing their aggressive stance toward the world beyond their borders.

In February, 1970, President Nixon said that the 750 million mainland Chinese "should not remain isolated from the international community," adding that the United States would "maintain its treaty commitment" to Taiwan—thereby defining the "two-China policy."

The announcement by Secretary of State William P. Rogers last Aug. 2 that the United States, "seeking to accommodate our role to the realities of the world today," would "support action in the General Assembly this fall calling for seating the People's Republic of China" came 18 days after a far more startling announcement.

Hard Line Affirmed

The end of more than 20 years of militant U.S. policy seemed almost anticlimactic after the announcement that President Nixon planned to visit Peking. And Mr. Rogers stressed that the United States was in no way softening its opposition to the expulsion of Nationalist China from the UN and would insist that any move toward expulsion be considered "an important question" with its accompanying two-thirds majority requirement.

Mr. Rogers said that during the preceding months, the attitude of China to the UN had changed "and we think that they are now interested in becoming a member of the United Nations." He did not point out that one point from which Peking has never wavered was its refusal to participate in a UN whose membership included Chinese Nationalist delegation—a problem that last night's vote resolved.

Other Asian Reaction

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Other Asian reaction to the UN decision included the following:

BANGKOK—The Thai deputy foreign minister, Maj. Gen. Somsak Kittikachorn, said Thailand would continue its relations with Nationalist China and there would be no immediate change in policy toward mainland China.

SAIGON—The South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry called the expulsion "an injustice because Nationalist China was one of the prime founders of this world body, and because Nationalist China has always been peace-loving and respected the UN charter."

COLOMBO—Ceylon said it had been the first Asian nation to send a congratulatory cable to Peking. The message, signed by the acting head of government, Maithripala Senanayake, "wished China the very best for the United Nations."

250 Arrests Foil March on White House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Police arrested 250 anti-war demonstrators when a column of about 600 tried to march on the White House today.

The demonstrators were arrested on charges of obstructing traffic as they tried to get President Nixon to speak by transatlantic telephone to the Viet Cong peace negotiators in Paris.

Chanting "Give Peace a Chance" and waving signs saying "Let Vietnam Live," the protesters had sat down in the middle of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of a police blockade near the White House before being dispersed by police.

Greek Hijacker Foiled

ATHENS, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Passengers overpowered and disarmed a young Greek who tried to hijack an Olympic Airways DC-8B airliner on a flight from Athens to Chania on the island of Crete today.

Athens airport officials said the hijacker, named as E. Thalasmos, 26, had ordered the pilot at knife point to fly the plane and its 64 passengers to Rome.



"REGRETTABLE ACT"—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers speaking in Washington yesterday on the expulsion of Nationalist China by UN General Assembly.

Rogers Hints at a Reduction In U.S. Appropriations for UN

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sign Relations Committee. Faced with administration and bipartisan opposition, he later withdrew the motion.

Altogether, 21 senators and 35 representatives previously threatened to seek cutbacks if Taiwan was expelled, although yesterday 32 senators called for full U.S. support regardless of the vote's outcome.

Earlier this month, 125 representatives said they favored continuing the full appropriation, regardless of the vote.

President Nixon had no public comment and White House Press Secretary Ron L. Ziegler referred newsmen to Mr. Rogers's words as expressing the U.S. position. The United States, through Ambassador George Bush, had fought hard to preserve Nationalist China's seat in the General Assembly and the Security Council and the assembly.

At his news conference today, Secretary Rogers said: "This administration deeply regrets the expulsion of the Republic of China and thinks the precedent is a most unfortunate one and will have adverse effects in the future."

But he said the administration would respect the will of the majority of UN members in ousting Taiwan.

The secretary, while he said that the Nixon administration would not approve of a cut in the UN contribution as "retaliation," indicated that it might support a reduction on grounds that the organization was over-expanding and that the U.S. has carried an unfairly high share of the burden.

Mr. Rogers said he expected no domestic political backlash that might set back the President's efforts to improve relations with Peking. The American people, the secretary said, would realize that the administration had made a determined effort to keep Taiwan's seat while approving of Peking's admission.

He said, however, that "any time you have national and international support of the magnitude we had, you are bound to have some disillusionment . . . People are going to

have some second thoughts about the United Nations."

Secretary Rogers added that while as recently as last Saturday "I thought we would win by two votes," he was not surprised at the outcome. "Yesterday, there was some slippage" in support for the U.S. position, he said, that led him to realize that the vote probably was "going against us."

When asked whether the U.S. defeat last night would "weaken President Nixon's bargaining position" on his Peking visit, the secretary said: "No, I don't think so. . . . It has not weakened our position or prestige."

Mr. Rogers said he was aware of press reports, especially in Japan, speculating that White House adviser Henry Kissinger's second trip to Peking just before the vote had hurt the U.S. effort.

In fact, he said, the same thought was advanced to him by some foreign ministers he conferred with in recent days. But the secretary indicated that he believed the trip had had no real impact on the vote.

Asked whether the United States did not actually prefer the result that emerged, Mr. Rogers said it "just isn't so that we really didn't care or try. We worked hard and so did the co-sponsors. I don't think there is any suspicion anywhere that this administration didn't do its utmost."

"We just didn't have the votes," he said.

Last night, Ambassador Bush said he was "terribly disappointed" that "some U.S. committee members" were not kept in the vote.

Today, Mr. Rogers said the loss of U.S. support came from a larger number of abstentions than were expected and from a last-minute change of mind by a few delegates.

In Congress, Sen. Mansfield said he "felt for a long time that we were contributing too much to the United Nations." He added that if he supported a cut in financing, it would be on that basis and not in reprisal for the ousting of Taiwan.

Sen. Scott said: "Our contributions to the United Nations are a way out of line to other countries and always have been. . . . We don't have 35 to 40 percent of the world's wealth, and I don't know why we should pay 30 to 40 percent of the world's costs for international organizations."

Mr. Bush will testify next week before a House foreign affairs subcommittee, according to its chairman, Rep. Donald M. Fraser, D., Minn.

Rep. Fraser said the appearance would allow House members "to discuss this new situation in the United Nations." Threats to reduce the U.S. contribution are financial blackmail, Rep. Fraser said, adding that a cutback "would be not only hypocritical but entirely inconsistent with this country's long-standing position as a world leader."

After Rejecting U.S. Strategy

UN Passes Albanian Motion To Seat China, Expel Taiwan

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3:30 p.m., the assembly had a standing-room-only crowd in all sections—diplomatic, press and public. After the Albanian victory on the important question resolution, there were cheering, stamping, whistling, kissing among delegates and rhythmic clapping of the kind traditional in the Soviet Union and the Arab world.

Feeling run high in the parliamentary maneuvering that followed, the important question vote, Mr. Bush sought to delete the expulsion clause from the Albanian resolution and was ruled out of order by the assembly president, Foreign Minister Adem Malik of Indonesia.

Mr. Bush then moved for separate consideration of the clauses of the Albanian resolution, which could have had the same effect, and was defeated.

Baroody Insists on Vote

Ambassador Jamil Baroody of Saudi Arabia then insisted on a vote on amendments he had previously submitted to the Albanian resolution. The amendments would have turned it into something like a dual-representation resolution.

Mr. Baroody's first two amendments were defeated by lopsided votes of 60 to 2, with 66 abstentions, and he withdrew the rest from voting.

Earlier in the evening, the United States lost a battle and won one. Mr. Baroody moved to postpone all voting until after the vote on the resolution of his own as the head of the line. U.S. delegates insisted later that they had not known of Mr. Baroody's move in advance, but three of the U.S. co-sponsors supported his motion and three of the Albanian co-sponsors opposed it. The U.S. side lost, 58 to 33 with 19 abstentions.

The United States won on the vote to give its important question resolution priority as a procedural measure that would affect the outcome of the vote on the Albanian substantive resolution. The Albanian side opposed the motion but the United States won, 61 to 58 with 15 abstentions.

Ten countries appeared to play a key role in the U.S. defeat on the important question resolution. They switched their votes from "yes" (pro-United States) to "abstain" or "no" or from "abstain" to "no." The 10 were Belgium, Ecuador, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Singapore and Trinidad and Tobago.

Of the countries that switched to the Albanian side on the substantive resolution, Ghana, Ireland, Israel and Portugal attracted the most attention. Some co-sponsors of the U.S. resolutions abstained instead of voting "no," including Fiji and Mauritius.

Oman and the Maldives Islands were absent in addition to Nationalist China.

In the afternoon's debate before the voting, Albanian Ambassador Reis Malie, Chinese Nationalist Ambassador Liu Chieh and Mr. Bush each repeated the arguments they had voiced many times before.

Mr. Bush said the expulsion of Taiwan was the "only question in the debate, it is the only question in the resolution, it is about to vote on," since the United States was officially committed to seating Peking.

Mr. Malie repeated assertions by the Albanians and by the Peking Foreign Ministry that mainland China would never participate in UN bodies while the question of Taiwan's membership remained open in any form.

Mr. Liu concentrated his arguments against the expulsion of his delegation.

Many other speakers outlined their countries' positions and Saudi Arabia and Tunisia introduced resolutions that appeared to be intended as compromises between the Albanian and U.S. resolutions.

Many delegates suggested in the corridors that their minds had been on events outside the hall, such as presidential adviser Henry Kissinger's prolonged stay in Peking. Several delegates expressed the view before the vote that Mr. Kissinger's trip to prepare for President Nixon's visit hurt the U.S. effort by showing American concern for its own relations with Peking even while insisting to keep Taiwan in the UN.

Text of Winning Motion

The text of the Albanian resolution follows:

The General Assembly, Recalling the principles of the charter of the United Nations, Considering that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China is essential both for the protection of the charter of the United Nations and for the cause that the United Nations must serve under the charter,

Recognizing that the representatives of the government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council,

Decides to restore to the People's Republic of China to the United Nations its lawful rights and to recognize its only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel from the United Nations the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China, which occupy the seat of the United Nations and in all the organs affiliated to it.

Red China Belgium Pact on 1

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (AP)—Belgium and China have agreed to establish relations, a Belgian spokesman said.

The agreement was signed yesterday, the spokesman said.

The two countries' ambassadors within the UN had been in Brussels since the agreement was signed.

In a joint communiqué, the spokesman said that the "mutual respect of and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality, benefit."

The Chinese government affirms that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the Chinese People's Republic. The Belgian government notes that this states Chinese government.

The Belgian government recognizes the government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate government of China, and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Talks about peace like the departure of diplomats from a building in Brussels today, he said.

Meanwhile, govern said that France was still in a few more days.

The agreement of diplomats paved the way for Mr. van Rooy's release, the spokesman said.

Mr. van Rooy, a Belgian manager, was held in China as a hostage since transferred by the Chinese to the United States. He went to Shanghai, deputy manager of a branch of the B. poor manager.

The Vote U.S. Pro

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—Here is the list of the 125 nations which the UN General Assembly defeated a U.S.-nation designating the Nationalist Chinese a "question" requiring vote to pass.

FOR 55: Argentina, Barbados, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

AGAINST 59: Albania, Algeria, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

ABSTAIN 18: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

ABSENT 15: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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COMRADES—Soviet party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev in a relaxed mood with French Communist leaders yesterday at the Paris City Hall. Georges Seguy (left profile), secretary general of French Communist party; Georges Seguy (behind Brezhnev), secretary general of CGT, France's largest labor union; and Jacques Duclos (right, with glasses) veteran member of the French politburo.

How He Cuts Down on Cigarettes

Rare Insight Into Brezhnev's Private Life

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief, uses devices means to curb his smoking, works hard all day, does a lot of work at home and enjoys driving cars and hunting for relaxation.

This portrait was sketched by the party chief himself in an interview with the French Communist daily L'Humanité.

Such revealing personal details of Krenin leaders are rarely seen in the Soviet press. His interview with French journalist Pierre Durand was conducted in Moscow.

Mr. Brezhnev said that his work did not allow him to see much of his family, including a son and a daughter. The son, Yuri, who now heads a state commercial organization, has just returned to Moscow from Paris where he signed some steel contracts. The daughter, Galina, is

a journalist with the Soviet Novosti News Agency.

The 64-year-old Soviet leader normally leaves his five-room apartment in Moscow for the Kremlin at 8:45 a.m., often lunching at his desk and returns home at 10 p.m. with state papers in his briefcase.

"You know, when you have worked hard all day, the problems facing you continue to turn around in your head," he told Mr. Durand.

"And there are quite a few problems in a country as vast as ours... when the people in the south demand summer clothes, we still have to provide fur-lined boots for the people in the north."

Mr. Brezhnev said that he was trying to cut his chain-smoking. He explained that he had a special gadget—a cigarette case with a timing device. It remains locked for a pre-determined period,

45 minutes for example. "With this system, I managed to smoke only 17 cigarettes yesterday," he said.

In his younger days, the Soviet leader was a keen sportsman and is a qualified parachutist. He also liked cycling, cross-country skiing and skating. But hunting is his favorite sport.

When he can take time off from his official duties, he likes to go hunting in swamps and forests 90 miles from Moscow. There he shoots wild boar, deer, pheasants and wild duck. One day he shot six wild boar.

Mr. Brezhnev also said that he loves driving. "When I am driving, I relax," he said. "When I am at the wheel, I have the impression that nothing can happen."

Mr. Brezhnev said that in his work there were "big and small things, joyful and sad things. All this comes right up to our level. Solutions must be found to all problems, he said.

Foreign Policy

Foreign policy also called for a lot of work. "We have relations with all countries, and they are often very different from one another. But they exist. They must co-exist. We want peace in the world, but everybody does not share our concepts."

Mr. Brezhnev said that he had visited the Eastern European countries several times. "I have been to China, Korea, Iran, Afghanistan, India, Sudan, Morocco, Guinea, Ghana, Finland and now France."

"All this is a lot of work... Everywhere we outline honestly our way of seeing things."

Pole Defects in U.S., Fearing Soviet Police

BOSTON, Oct. 26 (UPI).—A Polish seaman said yesterday he defected to the United States because he feared Soviet police were after him for his part in Polish student uprisings last year.

Wojciech Ostrowski, 37, of Gdynia, left the trawler Kresowa Sunday night, while the boat was tied up in East Boston for repairs following a collision with a Soviet fishing boat last month.

The seaman said he had helped organize a demonstration in Danzig.

Turkey's Government Quits; Was Supported by Military

ANKARA, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Turkey's six-month-old military-backed government, headed by Premier Nihat Erim, resigned tonight.

The government announced its dissolution after a top-level meeting lasting almost four hours at the Ankara Presidential Palace, with President Cevdet Sunay presiding.

In addition to Mr. Erim and leading cabinet ministers, Gen. Memduh Tugan, the chief of the general staff, and former Premier Süleyman Demirel, the man Mr. Erim replaced, took part in the meeting, officials said.

The announcement was made by Justice Minister Ismail Arar. Mr. Erim, a former law professor, had said earlier it would be impossible to continue in office unless major political parties backed his policies.

The crisis began earlier this month when Mr. Demirel's Justice party withdrew its support from Mr. Erim's government and ordered its five cabinet ministers to resign. Three did. The other two quit the party instead.

Under Turkey's constitution, Mr. Erim would stay on as caretaker premier until he either forms a new cabinet or President Sunay names another premier-designate to try.

Mr. Erim had said he gave a memorandum to the country's three major parties listing his conditions for staying on as premier. Political sources said tonight's outcome indicated Mr. Demirel, forced out by the army last March amid increasing riot-

Kosygin Ends Canada Tour, Flies to Cuba

Joint Communiqué Urges A-Test Ban

TORONTO, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin ended his eight-day visit to Canada today by issuing a joint Soviet-Canadian communiqué pledging to seek a ban on underground nuclear tests such as the planned U.S. blast at Amchitka, Alaska.

Mr. Kosygin flew to Havana, en route home to Moscow this morning. His plane took him over the United States.

In a joint communiqué, both Canada and the Soviet Union also expressed continued anxiety over the Indo-China situation.

Although the statement did not mention directly the planned U.S. test at Amchitka, it was believed the reference to underground tests may have been included at Canada's insistence.

"We are very pleased with our visit to Canada," Mr. Kosygin told 500 Canadian manufacturers during a dinner in his honor in Toronto last night.

As the 67-year-old Soviet leader spoke, however, an elderly man and a woman companion unfurled a red banner with a yellow hammer and sickle and shouted "Svoboda! Svoboda! Svoboda!"—the Russian word for freedom.

Another Demonstration

Mr. Kosygin stopped for a moment and asked his interpreter what was happening. The interpreter explained that this was yet another demonstration. When the couple was hustled out of the Great Hall of the Ontario Science Center, Mr. Kosygin resumed his address.

Outside the building, an estimated 10,000 to 12,000 demonstrators representing various anti-Soviet and religious groups marched in protest.

In an interview in the Toronto Globe and Mail Mr. Kosygin said:

"I certainly had a great desire just to rove in the streets and visit a Canadian home, but time is so restricted," Mr. Kosygin said.

"I certainly had a good working load on this trip. It was only because of that, that I didn't get into a little piece of your way of life. But I would like to have done that, very much indeed," Mr. Kosygin was reported as saying.

A Vast Redevelopment Plan Proposed for Thames Bank

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—A grandiose scheme to revitalize a decaying section of the Thames riverbank was unveiled for Londoners today.

A seedy stretch of crumbling wharves between Tower Bridge and London Bridge, south of the river, will be replaced with stores, hotels, restaurants, pubs, tourist attractions, offices and apartments if the plans go through.

The designers call the development "a city within a city"—the "London of tomorrow." They estimate the leisure-living-business complex will have an employment potential of 20,000 people and will cost at least £300 million.

The land—40 acres of Dickensian alleyways and cavernous blank-faced Victorian warehouses—has since been moved down river in 1969—is already being bitten by demolition teams.

Redevelopment is planned in stages, with cash coming from big financial institutions such as insurance companies and pension funds. Plans are being studied by the Southwark local legislature and must yet be approved by the Greater London Council and government ministries.

The developers said the project would be largely traffic-free and would be the biggest London redevelopment since the building after the Great Fire of London 300 years ago.

If the go-ahead is given, the entire project could be completed within eight years, the developers say.

The plans provide for 630 luxury apartments in blocks of up to 13 floors, most near Tower Bridge, with expansive river views. They will be stepped back from the riverfront and interspersed with gardens to avoid any "canyon wall" effect.

A hotel with 700 rooms is envisaged alongside Tower Bridge.

Death No. 101 in '71 2 Britons Wounded in Belfast; Protestant Found Murdered

BELFAST, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Gunmen ambushed a British Army mobile patrol in the Catholic Falls Road area today and wounded two soldiers, one of them seriously, an army spokesman said.

The death toll in Northern Ireland violence this year rose to 101 when a passerby found the mangled and bloodflecked body of a man in an alley of Belfast's Catholic East End.

Police said the man, Robert George McFarland, 26, was "a victim of foul play." They said Mr. McFarland, a Protestant, was convicted last year of possessing inflammable liquid in an apparent attempt to set fire to a Belfast Catholic church.

Tonight, a bomb smashed a police station at Larne, near Belfast, and first reports said 13 people—six police officers and seven civilians—were injured.

In Belfast and the border town of Newry, troops fired rounds of rubber bullets and CS nausea gas at mobs of rock-throwing youths who rioted after the funerals of two sisters in Belfast and three alleged robbers in Newry.

Clash on Border

A border clash developed around the village of Glady, near Strabane, where army demolition teams, jeered by villagers, kept up the British campaign of blowing up minor roads into the Irish Republic to prevent their use by the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The snipers opened fire with rifles and machine guns after army engineers bulldozed away a culvert leading to a border bridge.

An alternative and predominant Catholic parliament calling itself the Assembly of the Northern Irish People opened outside Londonderry today with 80 members of local governments and opposition members of the Belfast parliament attending.

Heath Scorns Kennedy View As 'Ignorant'

LONDON, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Prime Minister Edward Heath today dismissed as "an ignorant outburst" Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's call for immediate withdrawal of all British troops from Northern Ireland.

British reaction to the speech by the Massachusetts Democrat last week has been overwhelmingly negative. But until today the highest levels of the government had deliberately refrained from comment.

In the House of Commons today, a Labor member, questioning the prime minister, referred critically in passing to the Kennedy speech, Mr. Heath said:

"It is regrettable that the senator should have given vent to such an ignorant outburst."

Warm Cuban Welcome

MIAMI, Oct. 26 (AP).—Mr. Kosygin was greeted in Havana by hordes of cheering Cubans and a 21-gun salute.

The Soviet premier, making his second visit to the island in four years, was met at Havana airport by Premier Fidel Castro and other party and government officials, according to Cuban radio monitored here. Mr. Kosygin will be in Cuba three or four days.

On the 10-mile drive to the city, Mr. Kosygin was cheered by flag-waving Cubans released from work to welcome the Soviet leader.

Laird Pushes NATO Allies On Defenses

Planning Group Holds First Round of Talks

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird today warned European members of NATO against reducing armed strength because of the possibility of East-West troop cuts.

Mr. Laird's warning came during the first day of a meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group here.

The defense secretary especially warned his European colleagues about increases in Soviet naval strength in a report on the East-West military balance.

Mr. Laird was continuing a U.S. campaign to impress on its allies within the Atlantic alliance the importance of improving military strength to maintain the strategic balance in Europe.

Mr. Laird and defense ministers from Britain, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Belgium and Greece discussed studies of the balance of strategic nuclear forces in Europe.

The American report said that Soviet naval strategic nuclear power was progressing faster than expected and could reach parity with the West in 1972, rather than in 1974, as had been expected.

No details of the reports were revealed. The ministers will continue their talks tomorrow.

Ex-Astronaut Schirra Unhurt in Air Crash

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Former astronaut Walter Schirra, his family and a business associate escaped injury when their twin-engine Cessna crashed on takeoff yesterday at Creede, about 250 miles southwest of Denver.

Aboard the plane were Mr. Schirra, his wife Josephine, their 14-year-old daughter Suzanne, and the pilot, Frank Compton, a Denver businessman. They were returning from a hunting trip.

Queen Juliana Honors War Dead At Bonn Memorial

BOON, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands laid a wreath to a memorial of victims of war today on the first day of a four-day state visit to West Germany.

This is the first such visit to this country by a member of the Dutch royal family.

At the brief ceremony in Bonn's Hofgarten Park this afternoon, they laid a large wreath of white carnations at the memorial—a simple black slab of metal. On Thursday, the royal couple will lay a wreath at a memorial in Hamburg for Dutch victims of Nazi concentration camps.

After the ceremony today, watched by a small crowd who applauded the gesture, the queen and Prince Bernhard entered Bonn's Rathaus (city hall) to sign the golden book—a tradition reserved for honored guests.

The square outside was crowded, and many spectators waved little Dutch flags. A solitary protesting placard carried by a man called for the release of German "prisoners of war" held in Holland—believed to be a reference to Nazi war criminals in prison there.

Queen Juliana's visit is in return for a visit to Holland by West Germany's President Gustav Heinemann in 1969.

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Laird vs. Nixon

MIRV was designed to penetrate a heavy Soviet antiballistic missile system. No such system is being built. The Soviet Union has offered to freeze its small, obsolete Moscow ABM system at approximately present levels as part of the pending first-stage strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) agreement. An ABM agreement is virtually certain by early next year, before Mr. Nixon's Moscow trip, limiting ABMs to very low levels. The tremendous expansion of American offensive delivery vehicles now underway will be overkill then and, in fact, has been nothing but overkill for a long time. The four American Poseidon submarines already operational can

International Opinion

Waiting for War

There will probably be no Indo-Pakistani war for three weeks—the three weeks of Mrs. Gandhi's world tour. What happens thereafter—decisions that could take hundreds of thousands of lives—rests on that tour and on the concessions India's prime minister wins. Nine million mouths to feed—today, next year, and as far as the political eye can see—is too gross a burden. Nine million hungry mouths, in the end, must mean war.

If Pakistan wants peace, and the world

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 27, 1896

PARIS—Queen Amelie of Portugal, returned to Paris from Chantilly, where she had passed the night, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the Duc de Chartres and the members of her suite. Shortly after her arrival at the Hotel Bristol, Her Majesty paid a visit to the ex-Queen Isabelle of Spain, with whom she remained for over an hour, and then went for a drive on the Champs-Elysees and in the Bois.

Fifty Years Ago

October 27, 1921

NEW YORK—The independence of American women is being manifested by the cry being raised against the lengthening of skirts, as decreed from that center of feminine fashion, Paris. Women here have become accustomed to short skirts (the men too) and from all evidence available have absolutely no intention of following the latest European styles, but seem, rather, to be ready to start their own trend.

The implications of the change are vast in the UN, vast in the alignment of forces outside the UN. One can regret that this change was accomplished at the expense of Taiwan (and Americans can regret the damage to their country's prestige). But the change was overdue; the realities of world power and influence were obscured by technical considerations within the UN. Now these have been largely removed, and the world can look at itself more honestly, and discuss itself more frankly. Man may not altogether like what he sees, or what he hears. But at least some artificial barriers to wiser action have been cleared away.

Surtax Questioned

Letters

JFK Compensated

William Shannon's article "Cutting Down a Legend" (HIT, Oct. 20) has to some extent compensated for the recent blind criticism of the late John F. Kennedy. Even former President Johnson divorces himself from responsibility for the Vietnamese fiasco by claiming that he merely pursued Kennedy's South East Asia Policy. Yet in his memoirs Johnson claims "I have not written these chapters to say 'This is how it was,' but to say 'This is how I saw it from my vantage point.' I can only mean that he also acted according to his own judgment. I am neither patriotic Irish nor American, but simply one of millions around the world who instinctively recognized John F. Kennedy as a humanitarian and sincerely believed that the motives behind every decision he made were intended to benefit mankind. The sense of trust he instilled in people outside the United States has never before and will probably never again be matched by another American President.

Agnew in Athens

Having attended Ambassador Tasca's reception for Vice-President Agnew Monday, I am shocked, astonished and appalled by Peter Grose's dispatch to The New York Times that appeared in the IET on Oct. 19.

The first paragraph states that former Greek politicians boycotted the reception because of the presence of Premier Papadopoulos. It is not until the last para-



The Transatlantic Brink

By C. L. Sulzberger

The way Monnet expresses his opinions is mild. But his calm manner doesn't obscure the apprehension felt here that, unless

The Problem That Won't Go Away

By Alfred Friendly

Ulster is expensive but still not a disproportionate drain on the British Exchequer; British soldiers' deaths total around 30, not 30,000. And certainly most important of all, the current Northern Ireland crisis has not spread a poisonous fog of dissent, recrimination, and reciprocal hatred.

The exception is the left-wing weekly, the *New Statesman*, whose editor, Richard Crossman, is at least honest about what would be the consequences. He quoted with approval the remark of an earlier British statesman in another context: "In any negotiation there may come a point where both sides are spoiling for a fight and the only way to re-

By Max Fran

But there was obvious
up desire among mar
to make flat and in
this final reversal
policy. This will comp
President's task in der
new China policy and
tions are bound to be
in Washington's relat
the world organization.

Shifts to Fol

● The slow but graceful recognition of the management great power armed with a primitive arsenal and destined power and influence giants as the United Soviet Union and Japan. As Washington, M. Peking settle into a complicated pattern of maneuvers, other seek safety or advance relationships. Indian security in a new in the Soviet Union is credible.

Japan Temple

Now that the war
tion has, in effe
Peking's legal claims
Nixon may actually
more time and a bi
phere in which to
peaceful reunificati
the

I am grateful that you published the truth by spotlighting the dangers inherent in that U.S. Senate action and its wider consequences. Bravo for your courage. All hope is not lost.

Alex OBIMBA
Glessen, West Germany.

Purifying France

I was amused to read about the "aesthetic problem" of the appearance of the air cleaners recently installed in Paris to combat pollution. Perhaps if one could be installed next to every sidewalk urinal . . .

JOHN J. FENDRAY.
Morris, France

minority exists and has been oppressed, that it must therefore have all justice on its side and that its will must be done is not a particularly constructive conclusion or a very edifying piece of statesmanship.

But his journey to
not in jeopardy the
ousting at the UN.
protect it above all

Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Continued from the 1967 Book Tables and The Washington Post

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 31 Rue de Berri, Paris-9. Tel.: 323-38-30. Telex: 26266. Cable: 30606. Telegram: 30606.

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Obituaries

K. Yangel Is Dead;
Ended Soviet Space Program

Oct. 26 (NYT).—K. Yangel, 60, chief of the Soviet Union's program for the last five years, died yesterday. It was announced by the Soviet state newspaper, "Pravda," that he had died of a heart attack.

H. Terry,
Director of
Cartoons

Oct. 26 (NYT).—H. Terry, 84, a pioneer in the world of cartoons, died yesterday. He was the creator of the cartoon character "Mickey Mouse" and the director of the cartoon "Tom and Jerry."

Mr. Terry was well known for his work on the cartoon "Tom and Jerry" and the director of the cartoon "Mickey Mouse." He was the creator of the cartoon character "Mickey Mouse" and the director of the cartoon "Tom and Jerry."

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Suspended
to Plant
reelona

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death when his name appeared within the span of three months on the membership lists of the top agencies of the ruling Communist party, the Soviet government and the science establishment.

"Outstanding Scholar" The official obituary announcement today still did not identify Mr. Yangel as the scientific chief of the space program, describing him as "an outstanding scholar and designer in the field of rocket and space technology."

But his pre-eminent position was suggested by the fact that the Soviet leadership announced appointment of a special funeral commission, an honor reserved for the most prominent personalities.

Oddly enough, Mr. Yangel's remains, unlike those of Mr. Korolev, will not be placed in the Kremlin wall with other prominent figures in Soviet history. Mr. Yangel is to be buried tomorrow in the Novodevichy Cemetery of southwest Moscow, where other leading personalities in politics, science and the arts are buried.

The son of a peasant family in the Krasnodar region of Siberia, the young Yangel went to work in industry in the Moscow area at the age of 16 in 1937. Four years later he was admitted to the Moscow Aviation Institute, an engineering school from which many figures in the Soviet space program have emerged.

After graduation in 1937, Mr. Yangel held the position of shop foreman, chief engineer and plant director in the aircraft industry. With other aviation engineers he was picked for the emerging Soviet missile program after World War II. According to one of his official biographies he was graduated in 1950 from an institution known as the "Academy of the Aviation Industry," Soviet rosters of higher educational institutions do not list such an academy, which may be a cover name for a higher school of space engineering.

Most recently he was identified as the director of an unnamed design organization, presumably concerned with engineering designs in the space program.

747 Hijacked
With a Pencil,
Cuba Paper Says

HAVANA, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A man who hijacked a U.S. jetliner to Cuba last night with three sky marshals and an off-duty FBI agent aboard was armed only with a pencil, the official newspaper Granma said today. It gave no other details on the seizure.

The American Airlines Boeing-747, carrying 229 passengers and 16 crew members on a flight from New York to San Juan, Puerto Rico, was hijacked over North Carolina.

The plane, passengers and crew were still in Havana today. Granma identified the hijacker as Angel Lugo, 22, a Puerto Rican. A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Agency in Miami earlier reported that the hijacker had pulled a gun on a stewardess.

Madrid Arrests
Art Critic at
Picasso Homage

MADRID, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—One of Spain's leading art critics, Jose Maria Moreno Calban, was detained here last night when police broke up an "homage" to Pablo Picasso at Madrid University, informed sources said.

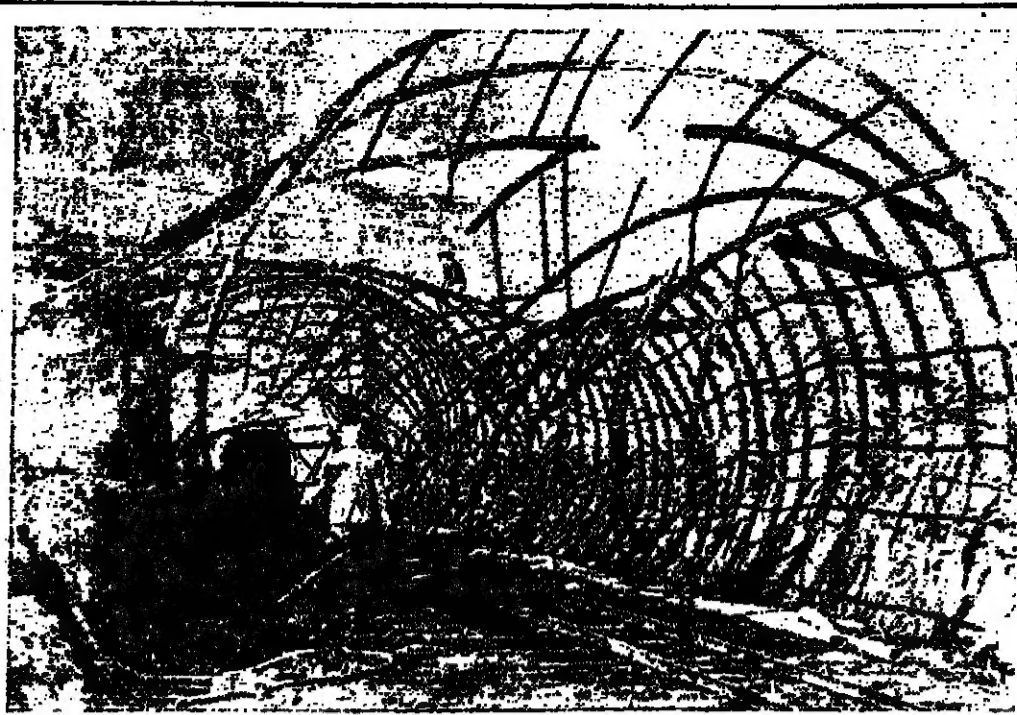
The sources said six students also were detained for demonstrating outside the university's faculty of sciences in protest against the closure of the meeting which was called to celebrate Picasso's 80th birthday.

About 1,000 students had already gathered inside the building by that time, they said, but another 1,500 were not allowed to enter.

Madrid police refused to discuss the matter last night, and it was not known if Mr. Moreno said the six students were charged or allowed to go home.

[The New York Times reported today that Eusebio Sempere, a painter, was arrested later at a nightclub.]

Celebrations of Picasso's birthday were held in his native Málaga as well as in Barcelona, La Coruña and Lerida, with municipal authorities lending support. But the government of Generalissimo Franco ignored the birthday. Picasso left Spain shortly before Gen. Franco's Nationalists defeated the Republicans in the civil war and he has not returned to his native country in the 32 years since.



FIRE—A gutted set for Italian director Federico Fellini's latest film, "Roma," being inspected by Cinecittà (cinema city) workmen, after it was set afire by frustrated actor because he was refused a role in the forthcoming picture. Police have arrested Angelo Paragiolà, 25, who has confessed to the crime.

Violence Over Schools in City in Michigan

High Court Lets Pontiac Busing Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Supreme Court let stand today a far-reaching busing plan for schools in Pontiac, Mich., and a finding that officials there intentionally promoted segregation. The bus issue has provoked violence in Pontiac.

The plan and the ruling, by U.S. District Judge Damon J. Keith, of Detroit, had been appealed to the court by school officials with the argument that whatever segregation exists in this industrial city 25 miles northwest of Detroit is a result of housing patterns.

While Judge Keith charged the School Board with locating new schools and arranging boundaries in such a way as to perpetuate segregation, the officials told the court in the petition, filed Aug. 25, that they had tried to reduce racial imbalance even amid shifting populations.

Other Actions In other actions today the court:

● Affirmed a ruling by which Virginia was barred from turning a two-year predominantly white college in Petersburg into a four-year college. The district court had held that to make the change would interfere with attempts to achieve racial integration of a once-segregated black college near Petersburg.

● Rejected a challenge to the authority of the city of San Diego to pass special health and fire safety ordinances for businesses that specialize in sex "peep shows."

● Granted a hearing to the operator of a Washington State drive-in in a new obscenity dispute. The central issue is whether police may suppress a movie at a drive-in on the theory it could offend passing motorists or neighbors.

● Turned down an appeal to expand the right of petition on private property. The appellant in the case had wanted to collect petition signatures in the Disneyland parking lot at Anaheim, Calif.

Pontiac Case The justices voted unanimously not to review Judge Keith's decision on Pontiac busing, sustained last May by the U.S. Circuit Court in Cincinnati, without comment on the issue.

Some 10,000 of the 24,000 public school children have been bused since the new term began Sept. 7. Thirty-two percent of the school population in the automobile manufacturing center are black. The aim of the busing plan is to make each school 20 to 40 percent black.

On the night of Aug. 30, 10 school buses were destroyed by bomb explosions. FBI agents subsequently made six arrests. Another 33 arrests were made by school officials in the first three days of classes.

School Board's Agreement In the appeal to the high court, the School Board questioned that failure of school of-

Bourguiba Asks
Premier to Stay

TUNIS, Oct. 26 (AP).—Premier Bedi Nouna submitted his resignation to ailing president Habib Bourguiba today to take account of changes in the ruling Destourian socialist party.

Mr. Bourguiba immediately asked Mr. Nouna, 69, to continue as head of a caretaker administration. Mr. Nouna was generally expected to lead the new government, though some ministers who lost their posts in the party's executive committee earlier this month were likely to be excluded from the cabinet.

Mr. Bourguiba, 68, told the party congress on Oct. 14, "Although I am still alive, I feel almost dead because of sickness." He told the congress he wanted Mr. Nouna to succeed him in the presidency.

Reds Mount
Minor Raids
Near SaigonRelief Work Pressed
In Wake of Typhoon

SAIGON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Communist forces stepped up small attacks in the corridor north of Saigon yesterday and today, killing 18 government troops and wounding 17. One Communist soldier was reported killed.

The far northern coastal sector remained quiet, but thousands of U.S. and South Vietnamese troops continued a relief and rebuilding operation in the wake of the typhoon designated as Hester.

SAIGON government officials put the Vietnamese death toll from the typhoon at 103 and estimated that 200,000 persons were homeless. They said that more than 55,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, more than 45 percent of food crops were wiped out and 40 percent of all livestock in the area was killed.

4 Red Attacks Military spokesmen reported four North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks in a new surge of action ranging from seven to 45 miles north of Saigon.

In an ambush 40 miles north of Saigon, eight South Vietnamese troops were killed.

Five miles farther south, Viet Cong sappers slipped into an outpost, killing eight militiamen and wounding eight others. In a hamlet 45 miles north of Saigon, the Viet Cong killed two Vietnamese and wounded four others.

The Viet Cong ambushed an American Army dump truck convoy today on a road 50 miles northeast of Saigon. One U.S. soldier was killed and two were wounded.

25 Airlines Agree
On Need to Avoid
Price War in 1972

LAUSANNE, Oct. 26 (UPI).—The 25 airlines flying the North Atlantic agreed today on the need to formulate a single fare package to avert a price war next year.

Officials of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) said the airlines, on the first day of a "last chance" conference, also agreed that certain fares must be made cheaper so as to compete with charter operations.

The airlines have until the end of December to fix an agreed fares structure. Failing this, prices will be set as of Feb. 1 next year, with each airline filing separate fares with their respective governments.

IATA officials said the carriers "are ready to compromise because such an open situation would be chaotic and possibly ruinous."

A package was established last July, in Montreal, but it was rejected by Lufthansa, the West German airline, on grounds that it was too complex.

Pakistan Claims It Mops Up
'Indian Troops and Agents'

By Malcolm W. Browne

KARACHI, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The Pakistani Army continued mopping up "Indian troops and agents" in the Kasba area of Comilla District, in East Pakistan today, according to an evening communiqué, 78 more enemy bodies were found.

The latest claim brought to 579 the number of insurgents said by Pakistan to have been killed in the last three days.

Pakistan has reported that the attacks Sunday and yesterday involved around 1,000 "Indian troops and agents."

The communiqué noted that India has claimed the Kasba area as being under the control of rebel Mukti Bahini forces, but reiterated Pakistan's contention that all the territory in East Pakistan is under the control of Islamabad's forces.

Government communiqués do not mention Pakistani military casualties.

The phrase "Indian agents" is used by the government to describe Bengali guerrillas in East Pakistan fighting the government army in their war for autonomy. "Indian agents" are presumed to include any residents of villages pacified by force.

The government said that the shelling of border villages continued today.

While there is little doubt that shells fall on villages in East Pakistan, it is not always clear where the shells have come from.

There are fairly frequent Pakistani government reports that the district town of Comilla has been shelled by Indian artillery across the border, for example.

But an examination of damage in the town indicated that shells have generally come from light two-inch mortars, whose range is not sufficient to have been fired from across the border.

Since it began military operations against Bengali separatists in East Pakistan last March, the Pakistani Army has systematically reduced villages and other strongpoints of the insurgents.

Operations have included artillery barrages and air-strikes by American and Soviet-made jet aircraft as well as infantry attacks.

Monsoon flooding of East Pakistan's vast rice and jute fields has hampered Pakistani forces. Amphibious operations have been helped by 50 light American assault boats appropriated by the army last March. The boats had been provided by the United States for cyclone relief.

The monsoon is nearly ended and drying fields presumably will afford government troops greater mobility.

Blasts Kill Seven Dacca, Oct. 26 (AP).—At least seven persons were killed and about 30 injured in bomb blasts believed to have been engineered by Bengali rebels in the Dacca area, police sources reported today.

Civil Defense Overhaul NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—India is overhauling its civil defense machinery. Practice air raid and blackout sessions are to be held in major cities including New Delhi and Calcutta.

Talks in Austria
For Mrs. Gandhi

VIENNA, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived here today from Brussels on the second leg of her three-week tour of Western Europe and the United States.

The main aim of the air-nation tour is to gain international support for a political settlement in East Pakistan that could end the present crisis involving India and Pakistan.

During her three-day stay in Austria, Mrs. Gandhi will visit President Franz Jonas and have talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

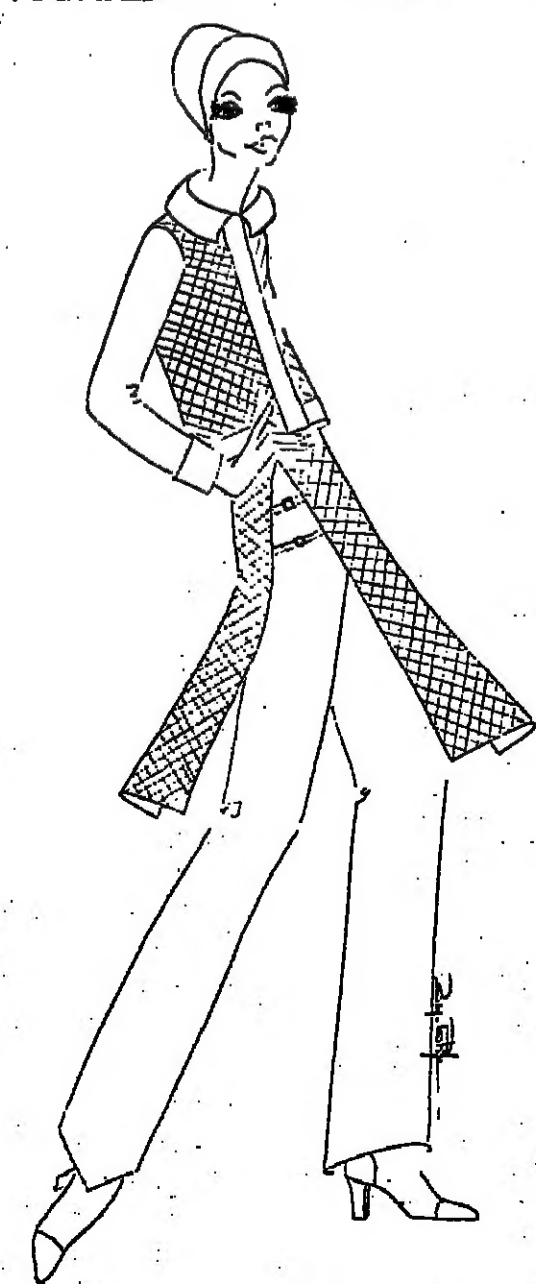
PLACE VENDÔME
RUE DE LA PAIX

MORABITO
CHAUMET
MAUBOUSSIN
VAN CLEEF & ARPELS
WILMART
BOUCHERON

MAPPIN & WEBB
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MELLERIO
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DANCE

Maurice Béjart's 'Nijinsky'

By David Stevens
BRUSSELS (IHT).—With "Nijinsky, Clown of God," which has just had its first performances here, Maurice Béjart is back on home ground with a vast and flamboyant spectacle on a subject universal in its intimacy.

The subject seems like such a natural for a man of Béjart's heterogeneous impulses and the varied talents of his Ballet of the 20th Century that it disguises the effort behind it. It was Béjart at his most Béjartian—a summary of much that he has done before, exhilarating in its ambition, to make a general myth of a specific subject, and irritating in its emotional excesses and preachiness.

The real point of departure was not merely Nijinsky the great dancer, nor even Nijinsky the profoundly original choreographer—these alone could only embarrass efforts at imitation—but Nijinsky the human being, especially as revealed in the remarkable, posthumously published "Diary of Nijinsky."

The "Diary" and much of what is known about Nijinsky's life reveal a being consumed with

universal love and identification with God in an almost pantheistic sense, too fragile to withstand the shocks of worldly existence and prophetic in the madness that overtook him halfway through his 60-year life.

The action of the ballet is specific. The Nijinsky figure is divided in five—the tormented inner man of the "Diary" (Jorge Donn) and four of his great roles with the Ballets Russes, portrayed by four other dancers each using a style of movement drawn from the specific ballet referred to.

First Part

The first part of the almost two-hour spectacle—given without intermission—dealt with the facts of Nijinsky's world from 1890 to 1914. Diaghilev appears both as a huge marionette, creating the Ballets Russes from inanimate figures and, as an austere and domineering human figure, creating Nijinsky—or, if you like, God creating the World and Man.

But God turns out to be a false god after Man encounters Woman. Suzanne Farrell, exquisite but cool, was both the ideal of feminine love and, later, specifically Nijinsky's

Jorge Donn
and
Suzanne Farrell
in new
Béjart ballet.

Oscar.

wife. Diaghilev the marionette, and rejected lover, extends a long arm to cut off Nijinsky from his creations—the "Specter of the Rose" (stunningly danced by Paolo Bortoluzzi), the Faun in "Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun" (Jörg Lanner), "Petrushka" (Mitscha Van Hooeck) and the Golden Slave of "Sheherazade" (Daniel Lomeli).

The second part, as in life, is the increasingly agonizing struggle with the world and

himself, and despite the allusion to Nijinsky's famous last public performance in 1918—of improvisations on the horrors of war and love for humanity—it is necessarily less specific. It is here too that Béjart abandons dance as his medium of expression in favor of theatrical symbolism—a huge cross that collapses on Nijinsky's world and another cross on which the dancer "crucifies" himself.

The sound concocted for "Nijinsky" included Tchaikovsky's

Pathétique Symphony whose line follows that of Nijinsky's life and at the same time evokes the world of Russian ballet; original recorded interjections by Pierre Henry for this more anecdotal passages, and excerpts from the "Diary" spoken by Laurent Terzieff. A mish-mash, but an effective one.

Béjart's Gift

Despite the explicitness of the story and the authenticity with which Joëlle Roustan and Roger Bernard reproduced the original Bakst and Benois costumes, it was Béjart's gift for spectacle and touch for tying in the story to general ideas (earthly and divine love; "make love, not war") that carried the day.

There was also a lot of pure theatrical expertise in the scenic layout and lighting—with huge ramps leading from the stage to the outer corridors that permitted an almost unobtrusive movement of a cast of 30 or so dancers.

The 12 performances drew 60,000-plus mainly youthful spectators to the large sports palace, known as the Forest-National, and they were enthusiastic. Yet very few could have been aware of the facts of the life that was presented to them.

The ballet will go to Paris early next year and, if negotiations succeed, to London as well.

The Party Circuit

A Bit of Kitsch, Dash of Régine

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 26 (IHT).—Kitsch, or at least a snobbish soupçon of it, is all you need to be chic these days.

German for, roughly, junk, kitsch is camp but more so, had taste gone berserk. In decoration, it is a mind-boggling clutter of trinked lampshades, ashtrays in the shape of a woman's legs, souvenirs from Mont Saint-Michel or sexy ashtrays. Then there are kitsch monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower and the Mannerken Pis. Very rich people are now collecting kitsch and finding it deliciously vulgar.

The fad has reached fashion, too. Régine, who is always quick on the draw, had a kitsch party last night. Her nightclub was dolled up for the occasion with the two ceiling-high statues at the door wrapped in black drapes sprinkled with silver stars, and crowned with red, curly wigs. Régine herself looked like one of those Kewpie dolls, with blue lamé mini dress, silver hands on each breast, pink feathers on her bouffant sleeves and red curls.

To keep the theme rolling along, she had girls distributing orchids and rhinestone pins—very kitsch, especially on blue jeans.

The music was a mad mélange, with tunes from the Belle Époque such as "Froufrou," alternating with a Russian band belting out "Dark Eyes."

An Apology

Carole Chomberg (of Chomberg Furs), in a red satin blazer and silver fox looked kitsch enough except for her real diamonds. "I didn't have time to go out and buy junk," she apologized.

David de Rothschild, in a business suit, had obviously copied out. He was with Marisa Berenson, who was kitsch enough for two. She had silver stars in her hair, technicolor makeup and a bare-back ramp dress, streaked with rhinestones, that looked as if it might have been done by her grandmother, Elsa Schiaparelli, several decades ago. Mrs. Jean-Louis Scherrer quietly settled for a rhinestone cap over her blond hair. Her designer husband ignored the whole thing and declared that kitsch did not influence his fashions.

Designer Louis Azar was a good sport. He wore diamond studded boots and his first name spelled out in rhinestones across his black T-shirt. Ron Ferri in a blaring red blouson looked like one of his own neon sculptures.

And among all this—Claudette Colbert, with pearl earrings and necklace, a ladylike vision.

Marisa
Berenson,
David
de Rothschild,
and Régine's
kitsch party.

Bertrand Lafont.

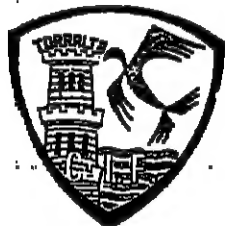
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Success for Miller in 'Incident at Vichy'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 26 (IHT).—Of the postwar American dramatists, Arthur Miller is the favorite in France. All his plays—"After the Fall" excepted—have prospered in Paris. His "View from the Bridge," a failure on Broadway, had a triumphant, two-year run here in a Peter Brook production.

Anything by Miller is assured of cordial, respectful attention from the French. Pierre Cardin—while his colleagues have been judiciously importing plays like "Plaza Suite" and "Sweet Bird of Youth" from the United States—displays superior showmanship in his selection of Miller's "Incident at Vichy" for production at his Espace Cardin. It is a play that makes a special call on French audiences. The excellent, forceful translation is by Maurice Kurtz.

The scene is an official detention room in Vichy. The characters are nine men and a boy—suspected of being Jews—who have been arrested at random in the streets for a purpose unknown to them (they

are to be deported to the concentration camp ovens). Out of their confrontations with one another and their mutual sense of doom, Miller has distilled a two-hour, one-act play of gripping intensity.

The playhouse is the playground of platitudes. The general ideas that these worried captives exchange have all been voiced before—and many times. They talk of Fascism, Communism, anti-Semitism, liberty, cowardice, courage, life and death. Nothing they say adds to our stock of knowledge on these subjects. But Miller, a craftsman of skill, has orchestrated the symposium intelligently so that one's interest is retained, the conversations, conducted in a natural tone, never appear to be loaded with set speeches.

In drawing a cross-section of persecuted humanity, Miller has not presented a gallery of types, but has succeeded in creating a collection of plausible people.

Each figure, though serving as a representative of a particular attitude, has individual identity. From the Austrian prince of aristocratic sensibilities (Sacha Pitoeff) to the adolescent who wants to send his mother a parting token (Sylvain Green); from the extroverted actor (Jean-Pierre Grunvald) to the railroad electrician (Gérard Harper); from the old café waiter (Gaston Jori) to the old inarticulate Jew, a senile peddler (Géo Wallery); and from the Vienna-educated psychologist (Gabriel Cattand) to the bohemian artist (Arady)—they all, in a harmonious symphony of fine performances, take on convincing reality.

Such a piece is genetically melodramatic—life in the anteroom of a Vichy torture chamber being itself melodrama of crudest cut. Miller has not sought pretentiously to refine his chosen material into something else. He has written it frankly as melodrama and at the end the Austrian prince is even al-

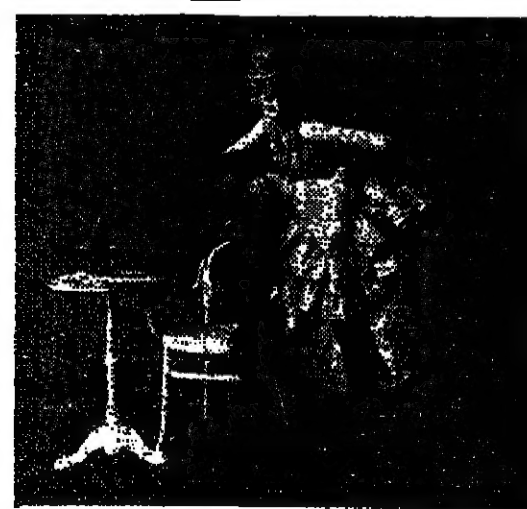
lotted the big symphony of "Incident at Vichy" better than it did before.

Michel de Bè's direction, slow at the start, but accelerates as the action unfolds. Once it is into stride, a sense of fate is created and effectively sustained for the whole evening. Miller, an acting company and acting production, would have another Parisian success.

There are immemorial promises to "Incident at Vichy" two of them have been stated in Paris this evening. Alberto Moravia, novelist, has made within a play in "Incident at Vichy" a Nazi concentration camp, pseudo-intellectual, and undertakes a re-

pentment. He would Jewish prisoners, horrific events of history as the only reactions. Appointing manipulator of the God Kurt of the Hitlerian madman by a tiny cause, a son of a murderer his own fat

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German Economic Anxiety Grows

Lyde H. Farnsworth
ELDER, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The reasons for economic anxiety in Germany are growing. The German government is worried about the future of the economy, and the public is worried about the future of the country.

Stagflation Seen Leading to Slump

When the future entails "serious risk" of a recession. Here, the gateway to the Ruhr, steelmakers have announced 10 percent cutbacks in production because of sagging new orders. Volkswagen in Wolfsburg, the steelmakers of the Ruhr, the chemical companies of the upper and lower Rhine and in the Frankfurt area, are all worried about the protectionist trends they see developing in world commerce.

den Faces Stagnation Bankruptcies Hit Record

Growing numbers of foreign workers are reported leaving. In mid-October there were about 220,000 foreign nationals—predominantly Poles—working in Sweden, some 2,000 less than the number registered in mid-July. Industry's overall order book is reported thinner than expected, and a continued decline on both the export and domestic markets is foreseen for the rest of the year.

There are sharp differences of opinion between the Social Democratic government of Olof Palme and industrial leaders over the best remedy for stimulating the economy. One industry spokesman termed a recently announced government package of stimulative measures "completely inadequate."

e Dollar—

Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—The fall in the dollar is causing concern for the dollar as the national currency.

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to keep factories busy in the face of sluggish domestic demand. The chances look slim for any such external sales boost in 1972.

Mr. Glatteier, economist for the research institute that advises the German Trade Union Federation (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund) sees no way to avoid a rise in unemployment next year.

Workers to Feel Squeeze
Workers will also see the squeeze, he says, in less overtime and more short time. Already 114 factories in the country are on short-time schedules.

Bayern's Mr. Hansen, who is also president of the Chemical Industry Federation, Mr. Glatteier, the labor economist, Karl Schiller, Economics Minister, and practically everyone connected with economic life sees part of the trouble in the 10 percent de facto revaluation of the deutsche mark. They all agree that 10 percent is too high.

Germany's export-oriented industries (Bayer sells 65 percent of its products abroad; Volkswagen sells one-third of its output alone to the United States) have so far tried to absorb the revaluation effects by accepting lower profits instead of cutting back on sales.

At the same time, domestic prices and wages have been rising at least as fast as in other countries. The cost of living in September was up by nearly 6 percent over a year ago. Overall wage costs this year, as measured by the Labor Federation, have risen by 12.5 percent. Germany has become a classic case of stagflation.

Mr. Hansen says, "The cost situation has deteriorated so much that in many cases retention of foreign markets at any price is no longer justifiable."

As for the floating mark, he maintains that for every percentage point it is upvalued, German exporters lose \$80 million in earnings.

A further problem is the 10 percent U.S. import surcharge and the "Buy American" provision of the 7 percent investment tax credit.

France-Mark Relationship
While German companies, especially the capital goods suppliers, find themselves at a great disadvantage in the U.S. market, it is the mark-franc relationship that most worries German industry.

France is Germany's biggest market. Yet in the last two years the currency relationships have shifted 30 percent in the franc's favor.

This is arrived at by adding the effects of the 12 percent franc devaluation of 1969, the 8 percent DM revaluation of the same year and the current 10 percent appreciation of the floating mark.

Little Sympathy
But in Paris there is little sympathy for the Germans' difficulties.

Officials close to President Georges Pompidou maintain that the Germans brought some of the problems onto themselves by floating the mark last May.

The French wanted the Germans to impose controls on surplus dollar inflows and warned that floating would get the Germans into trouble.

Now the French attitude is more or less "we told you so."

It remains to be seen whether Chancellor Willy Brandt and Mr. Pompidou, who are expected to meet within the next few months, can sort out their monetary differences.

The engine is one of a growing number of experimental devices that have been developed recently in attempts to bring back the steam automobile—in a modern and more reliable form—as a possible means of reducing air pollution.

Problems 'Overcome'
Theodore Calms, director of Du Pont's central research department, said in an interview that the experimental engine "demonstrates that several of the problems of size and complexity in the steam engine have been 'overcome.'"

The inventor is William A. Doerner, a research engineer for the company. The patent is based on the design and testing of a 20-horsepower laboratory engine.

One feature that sets this engine apart from others is its rotating cylindrical boiler and air condenser, an integral unit that spins at 2,500 revolutions per minute. A heated, pressurized fluid in the unit drives a turbine in the opposite direction at 37,500 revolutions per minute to supply



Robert S. MacNeill



Franklin J. Cornwell

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Robert S. MacNeill, former executive vice-president of Eli Lilly International, has been elected president, succeeding Richard D. Wood, who was named an executive vice-president of the parent U.S. firm.

Franklin J. Cornwell has been elected a director and board chairman of Monsanto Company's British subsidiary, Monsanto Chemicals Ltd., and Monsanto Textiles Ltd., both headquartered in London. He succeeds John C. Garrels, who will retire.

Ian Fraser, director general of London's panel on takeovers and mergers, is to become chairman of Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd., on Dec. 1, succeeding P. Llewellyn Smith, who is retiring. Mr. Fraser also is to join the merchant bankers Lazard Brothers when he leaves his City panel post early next year.

Helmut Bieger has been named as managing partner of the management consulting firm

Bernsdorf International's new Frankfurt office.

John B. Bennett has been appointed chief executive of the Unbrako Group of Companies, a wholly-owned division of Standard Pressed Steel.

Prince Gorm of Denmark has been appointed advisor to the board of directors of the newly formed City Bank of Copenhagen.

Chase Manhattan Bank has appointed David L. Beckman, a vice-president, as representative for Scandinavia. He will be based in Copenhagen.

Dresser Europe SA announced L. P. Handy's appointment as director of business planning and development for its petroleum equipment group. He will be based in Brussels.

Erik B. Gasser has been appointed chief executive of J. Henry Schroder Bank AG, Zurich, effective Nov. 15. Mr. Gasser will also join the board of J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd. London.

Giscard Asks EEC Accord On Joint Monetary Stand

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today Common Market finance ministers meeting in Paris next week should concentrate on developing a common point of view for negotiations with the United States.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told reporters that the ministers, due to meet Nov. 4, should not take a purely regional approach. He thus apparently continued to rule out West Germany's long standing proposal to float EEC currencies jointly.

The approach to be taken at the coming ministers' meetings was the subject of a 20-minute private talk between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller, both of whom were here briefly today for an EEC council meeting on the economic outlook.

However, neither minister stayed longer than the afternoon and both left before the council ended. Observers wondered why they had come for such a short time and suggested part of the reason could have been to try to smooth over the personal antagonisms that have developed between them since Bonn floated the deutsche mark last May.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt is trying to stimulate

better Franco-West German relations, particularly in the monetary field, with his call for a summit meeting with French President Georges Pompidou.

No French Reply
[In Bonn, government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said Mr. Brandt has received no reply as yet from President Pompidou, Reuters reported.]

[He was commenting on reports that Mr. Pompidou had suggested December for the meeting.]

Finance and economics ministers from all six EEC countries were here for adoption of the EEC's first annual economic report, a new procedure, the formal adoption of the report, commits the EEC countries to a common view of the economic situation and the measures of national policy needed to cope with it.

The report contains targets for public spending growth and the amount of budgetary deficits for each EEC member. There were expected to be some comments from ministers on their countries' targets, but sources expected the report to be adopted.

It then would be sent to the national parliaments for use as a guide in establishing 1972 budgets.

Border Tax To Go
LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—The EEC's leading farm authority, Sicco Mansholt, said today he believed West Germany had accepted the idea of progressively abandoning its present border tax system on farm trade after the six currencies returned to fixed parities.

Speaking to journalists after a session of EEC farm ministers here, he said he had been "greatly encouraged" by talks with West German Agriculture Minister Joseph Ertl in Bonn earlier this month.

Mr. Ertl's statement last month that Germany intended to retain the border tax system after a partly realignment caused consternation in the EEC.

The tax system, imposed to iron out the distortions caused by floating currencies on EEC farm trade, hinders the free movement of goods and could, in the long term, lead to the breakdown of the agricultural common market, according to community officials.

Mr. Mansholt said today, however, that Mr. Ertl seemed to accept the idea of winding down the system and returning to EEC common farm prices within two or three years after a revaluation of the mark.

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Big Steel Lost \$10 Million; GM Rebounds

Gulf's 9-Month Net Up, But Quarter's Stagnant

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—U.S. Steel Corp. reported today that it lost \$10.5 million in the third quarter. Earnings for the first nine months were down fractionally from the year-ago total.

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 1,057 1,265
Profits (millions) -10.5 32.5
Per Share -0.19 0.62

Nine Months
Revenue (millions) 3,879 3,740
Profits (millions) 108.08 108.45
Per Share 0.75 -0.28

General Motors, recovering from the strike-affected year-ago first nine months, reported sharply higher sales and earnings for the quarter and nine months compared to the year-earlier figures.

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 5,600 5,200
Per Share 2.00 2.00
Profits (millions) 217.4 -77.1

Nine months
Revenue (millions) 20,900 15,800
Profits (millions) 1,394 743.8
Per Share 4.84 2.57

GM officials said income in the latest quarter was adversely affected by the price freeze, which necessitated reducing price increases on new cars and trucks and selling them at 1971 prices.

Gulf Oil Corp. said today that profits for the first nine months of the year are running 4.2 percent higher than a year ago while sales are up 11.2 percent.

Indicated third-quarter results, obtained by subtracting the first month results from today's report, show profits up 4 percent on a sales gain of 9.4 percent.

Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 1,801.0 1,846.0
Profits (millions) 141.2 140.6
Per Share 0.68 0.68

Nine Months
Revenue (millions) 5,362.0 4,820.0
Profits (millions) 437.0 419.4
Per Share 2.10 2.02

Chairman E.D. Brockett said that although the rate of profits increase was less than the 6.1 percent reported in the first half, Gulf will have a stronger fourth quarter because of the seasonal strengthening in demand for petroleum products.

Abbott Laboratories
Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 115.2 114.9
Profits (millions) 6.19 10.05
Per Share 0.45 0.74

Nine Months
Revenue (millions) 331.9 331.0
Profits (millions) 13.28 27.94
Per Share 1.01 2.04

Admiral
Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 104.9 96.0
Profits (millions) 2.16 -0.99
Per Share 0.41 -0.19

Nine months
Revenue (millions) 285.7 285.9
Profits (millions) 2.09 -10.85
Per Share 0.40 -2.06

Boeing
Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 459.7 913.2
Profits (millions) 4.07 4.4
Per Share 0.19 0.20

Nine months
Revenue (millions) 2,328.9 2,707.5
Profits (millions) 18.25 17.36
Per Share 0.85 0.80

Borg-Warner
Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 287.0 288.8
Profits (millions) 8.42 6.82
Per Share 0.43 0.35

Nine months
Revenue (millions) 887.1 834.9
Profits (millions) 30.38 28.5
Per Share 1.57 1.47

Barrington Northern
Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 369.3 253.6
Profits (millions) 13.99 4.34
Per Share 1.10 0.34

Nine months
Revenue (millions) 771.5 706.2
Profits (millions) 36.54 8.27
Per Share 2.05 0.57

Continental Oil
Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 826.7 712.8
Profits (millions) 34.79 36.53
Per Share 0.69 0.69

Nine months
Revenue (millions) 2,459.8 2,126.8
Profits (millions) 109.77 106.16
Per Share 2.18 2.01

Cranes
Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 202.2 170.3
Profits (millions) 1.63 1.34
Per Share 0.63 0.47

Nine months
Revenue (millions) 582.9 507.15
Profits (millions) 8.4 6.11
Per Share 3.26 2.33

Dart Industries
Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 306.2 179.5
Profits (millions) 10.9 8.0
Per Share 0.50 0.40

Nine months
Revenue (millions) 575.9 513.1
Profits (millions) 32.1 28.8
Per Share 1.48 1.31

* Restated.
(Continued on Page 18)

Big Board Rally Fades, Prices Decline Again

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices, enveloped by clouds of pessimism, dropped today for the 10th straight session and neared a critical test area on the charts.

The Dow-Jones industrial average, ahead more than 5 in a technical rally during the morning, gave ground steadily to wind up at 845.26 with a loss of 3.14.

This left the blue-chip average less than 6 points above its summer low on Aug. 10 of 839.59—a level that many Wall Street analysts considered secure only a few weeks ago. Looming as perhaps the next test is the area between 835 and 840.

Early in October, by contrast, the Dow industrials had climbed above 900.

But the rapidly thickening gloom stemming from doubts about Phase 2 of national economic policy, as well as worry over a worldwide recession, have put the stock market into a sickening slide. In step with this deterioration in stock prices, both professionals and amateurs have begun to worry about the story the ticker tape is telling.

Helping to dampen market psychology today was a rash of dividend cuts and omissions by profit-pinched companies.

Volume rebounded to a fairly normal pace of 12.29 million shares. Yesterday's turnover of 7.24 million shares, lowest in 14 months, was affected by the observance of Veterans Day.

Among the market's hard-hit sectors were gold, homebuilding stocks and companies engaged in producing mobile homes and motor homes.

Occidental Petroleum, the volume leader, fell 1 7/8 to 12 1/4. This stock sold above 55 in 1968 and has ranked as one of the Big Board's most heavily traded issues in recent years.

The oil company indicated it suffered a substantial loss for the third quarter, compared with a year-earlier profit. A series of factors, including the decline in international tanker rates, was cited for the setback.

Leading gold stocks traded near

their lows of the year. American South African Investment fell 2 3/8, while declines of a point or more showed in Dome Mines, Campbell Red Lake and Homestake Mining.

Among homebuilders, National Homes dropped 3 3/4 to 27 1/2 after failing to open yesterday. The current issue of Barron's carries an article questioning some accounting methods of home construction companies.

Producers of mobile homes and motor homes, meanwhile, came in for a pounding. This followed reports that General Motors, the world's biggest manufacturer and a company with a giant clout, might enter the motor home field.

Some issues which came in with improved third quarter profits enjoyed an upside boost. Crane Co. jumped 1 3/4 to 40 3/4. Ryder System climbed 3/4 to 61 3/4. Faberge edged up 1/4 to 15 3/4 and Burlington Northern tacked on 1/8 to 49 5/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, the stock index closed at 24.73, down 0.15. Volume totaled 3,046 million shares.

Sales of U.S. Autos Up 63%; GM Leads Surge

DETROIT, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—Sales of cars made in the United States rose to a record for the middle third of October and were well ahead of the pace last year, when General Motors was struck.

Car sales for Oct. 11-20 were 334,290 units, up 63.4 percent on a daily-selling-rate basis from the 1970 period. There were nine selling days in the 1971 period and eight last year.

In the comparable 1965 period, former record, sales were 302,262 units, or 33,585 on a daily rate basis.

GM led the sales surge with 189,453 units, nearly tripling, on a daily-rate basis, the 66,889 cars it sold in 1970's strike-bound period.

Ford sales were up 18 percent on a daily-rate basis from the 71,468 sold last year.

American Motors and Chrysler sales were down, however. AMC sold 8,130 cars, down 9.4 percent on a daily-rate basis from 1970, and Chrysler sold 43,689 cars, down 16.2 percent.

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BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION

In order to become familiar with your methodology, I ask you to send me a direct air-mail subscription to The Value Line Investment Survey. Though you may bill me \$248 for one year's service, I understand you will refund this amount on request if I or my organization becomes a client of your Investment Counsel Division.

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What kind of financial house is that?

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NEW METHODS AND OLD IDEAS: YOUR DILEMMA TODAY

Since the time of the Dukes of Lombardy, the methods of international finance have been changing at an ever-increasing pace. There has probably been more innovation in the past ten years than in the previous hundred.

Old ideas are under a lot of pressure. Investors and advisers alike have to decide which of yesterday's must be abandoned, and which must be cherished. And today's markets are so dynamic that inactivity counts as a decision. Like any other decision, if it is a mistake it can expect no mercy from the market.

Unless you are quite certain that your funds, and your advisers, are hitting exactly the right balance between innovation and caution, you are likely to find the following resumé of Merrill Lynch's international activities interesting — and perhaps rewarding — reading.

THE MERRILL LYNCH STORY: OR HOW TO GROW TREES FROM GRASS ROOTS

Merrill Lynch's usefulness to the institutional investor in Europe has grown directly from its skills in serving such an enormous and varied public in America — where its 1½ million customers represent every kind of investor, including many leading institutions.

Consider three things about Merrill Lynch:

SCALE: The fact of having so many customers, so widely dispersed, has involved Merrill Lynch in its huge investment in electronics, both to process transactions and to store, retrieve and communicate information and opinions.

INNOVATION: Selling stocks on such a broad scale seemed eccentric to some Wall Street traditionalists when Merrill Lynch began.

They wondered, too, about having a formal training school for account executives — and then paying them on a salary basis rather than a direct commission. Many Merrill Lynch practices, such as the detailed annual report sent to every customer, were alien to the traditional financial world. Innovation is in Merrill Lynch's bloodstream.

CUSTOMER ORIENTATION: Consistently, Merrill Lynch's growth has been in response to customers' needs. It is, if you like, a marketing attitude rather than a manufacturing one.

And it is precisely the attitude behind Merrill Lynch's recent strides in international finance.

Merrill Lynch has taken an unusual route to a position of importance in the small world of international finance, but it has brought with it a freshness and strength which we think are well suited to today's challenges.

A MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL CHECK LIST:

Here, in brief, is a description of ten of the companies whose services you might use. Some of these services are probably not available at all through your present advisers. Others may currently require you to make laborious individual arrangements for different services.

1. MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INC.

The world's biggest stock and commodities broker. The size and strength of the New York base

provide, not only stability, but strong management and rigorously enforced standards of selection, training and business conduct in all Merrill Lynch activities.

2. MERRILL LYNCH OF CANADA AND ROYAL SECURITIES LTD.

Through its association with Royal Securities, Merrill Lynch has become a prime dealer in Canadian Government securities, and now has 20 offices in Canada — including a section of the Securities Research Division based in Toronto.

3. HUBBARD, WESTERVELT AND MOTTELAY, INC.

Through this, Merrill Lynch's real estate financing subsidiary, you can arrange U.S. and Canadian sale-and-lease-back deals, joint ventures, mortgages and private placements.

Any Merrill Lynch executive, in any office, will put you in touch with the appropriate people.

4. MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL LTD.

Its president (a Swiss) has headquarters in Geneva; one executive vice-president in London. But your Merrill Lynch executive in any of 29 offices throughout Europe, the Middle East, the Pacific and South America can plug you in directly, through his private high-speed wire, to all the information and opinion retrieval equipment and expertise of Merrill Lynch.

5. MERRILL LYNCH SECURITIES UNDERWRITERS LTD.

Its president works out of Paris and it handles all new Euro-security issues for Merrill Lynch International in Europe. It has a major role in creating new and imaginative financing and international banking activities, and it handles all Merrill Lynch's offshore fund activities.

MLSU has already established a considerable reputation for strength and selectivity in managing, underwriting and retailing offerings of Euro-securities. Significantly, each new issue is checked out by both Merrill Lynch's Securities Research Division in New York, and by the MLSU men on the spot to be sure the issue has the right feel to it.

6. MERRILL LYNCH TRADING SERVICES CO. S.A.

This is the Corporation headquartered in Geneva which makes its communication and information facilities available to MLSU to ensure contacts with the other Eurobond traders. Merrill Lynch Trading Services Co. is an agent of MLSU.

Bi-monthly lists of estimated negotiated prices are available through MLTSC — and these lists provide a valuable contribution to the market in these bonds. They provide a statistical comparison of interest rates, maturity dates, prices and yields on some 150 issues — long-term debentures, convertible bonds and short-term notes. The aftermarket in Eurobonds is not maintained so much through trading on one or more European exchanges where a given Bond may be listed but by the main specialised traders. These traders make markets in many outstanding Eurobond issues and are in constant telephone and telex communication with each other. MLSU for this communication function uses the services of Merrill Lynch Trading Services Co. S.A., Geneva.

7. MLSU RETAIL UNIT

A group of specialists who know how to make full use of Merrill Lynch's scale and retail

strengths when large blocks are to be sold. Whether they are U.S. securities or securities from other countries.

We believe their skills make Merrill Lynch unusually effective in pricing, and unusually effective in distributing, such blocks.

8. MERRILL LYNCH (BROKERS AND DEALERS) LTD.

Based in London, this is the very active commodity futures area of Merrill Lynch International. It maintains the worldwide Merrill Lynch policy of never "taking a position" in a commodity itself.

In their highly specialised fields, the commodities specialists of the London team have a reputation for high professionalism. They are in frequent contact with the specialists of the Merrill Lynch Commodity Division in New York — and, of course, with the International Commodity markets in the U.S., London, and other countries.

There is an account executive in every Merrill Lynch International office who will be glad to make the commodity services of the MLBD specialists available to you.

9. LIONEL D. EDIE AND CO. INTERNATIONAL LTD.

Another Merrill Lynch affiliate, Lionel D. Edie Inc., already supervises 5 billion dollars worth of private and institutional accounts on an advisory or discretionary basis.

This is a highly specialised and personal service, where each counsellor has only a small number of portfolios to watch over. Lionel D. Edie International, headquartered in Geneva, is available through any Merrill Lynch office. Its dealings, by the way, are not confined either to Merrill Lynch as broker, or to U.S. stocks — most of its European, Middle East, Pacific and South American clients have a wide spread of international investments.

10. EUROPEAN RESEARCH UNIT

Centred in Geneva along with the Lionel D. Edie International Operation is the Geneva section of the Securities Research Division of Merrill Lynch. (The other sections are in Tokyo, Los Angeles, Toronto and New York.)

BEHIND ALL THE INNOVATIONS: IMPLACABLE CAUTION

Having looked through this list, you may feel that Merrill Lynch is quite unlike some of your present arrangements. This is no accident. Merrill Lynch believes that financial services are going to change. That you are going to demand more and more, one fully-rounded financial house to provide a multiplicity of services.

This is the end toward which the company is working, and the reason for some of the activities which may have surprised you.

But behind all the innovations there is the massive caution of the firm's own conduct of its affairs. This caution may have looked unadventurous, even uncharacteristic, until last year, when a cloud of uncertainty hung over the U.S. financial community.

Merrill Lynch has decided, firmly, which of yesterday's ideas must go, and which must stay. What must go is anything which impedes giving you the financial services you need. What must stay is the belief that all this activity must be firmly managed from a strong centre of financial stability.



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New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1971 - Stocks and High-Low. DZ, in		30 Days	First High Low Last Close		Net Change	-1971 - Stocks and High-Low. DZ, in	
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38	34 1/2	Rainbow 70	25	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	21 1/2
39	34 1/2	Rainbow 70	25	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	21 1/2
40	34 1/2	Rainbow 70	25	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	21 1/2
41	34 1/2	Rainbow 70	25	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	21 1/2
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71	34 1/2	Rainbow 70	25	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	21 1/2
72	34 1/2	Rainbow 70	25	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	21 1/2
73	34 1/2	Rainbow 70	25	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	21 1/2
74	34 1/2	Rainbow 70	25	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	21 1/2
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Every week the Herald Tribune reports on the wonderful world of art in Europe : what's new, old and interesting everywhere

[illegible]

Nippon Fudosan Bank
Tokyo, Japan

Minnesota Wins, 10-3

Viking Defense Stops Colt Threats

Kenneth Denlinger

MINNAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 26.—The Minnesota Vikings' defense was tough when it was called upon to stop the Colts' offense.

The Vikings' defense was tough when it was called upon to stop the Colts' offense. The Vikings' defense was tough when it was called upon to stop the Colts' offense.

Tennis Head Blasts Pro Group

J. E. England, Oct. 26

JEFFREY, England, Oct. 26.—The International Tennis Federation, the World Championship group, tonight blasted the pro group for its "stranglehold on the game."

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With reserve John Unitas replacing Earl Morrall in the fourth quarter, Baltimore had a first down just outside the Viking 10.

Alan Page and Carl Eller, stalwarts of the entire game, pushed the Colts into a third-and-one situation and Norm Bullock, also quite effective, carried a short Unitas pass to the two.

Then, with the 43:34 Viking yardage, the Colts' offense stalled, and the Vikings' defense, which had been playing well, suddenly became more aggressive.

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Morrall's first mistake probably was his most costly of the game. On third and six from the Colt 22 midway through the first quarter, he ducked charging Jim Marshall and threw toward Hinton at the 30.

Ed Sharrockman cut in front of Hinton, grabbed the ball and stepped out of bounds at the 27. Viking quarterback Gary Cuozzo then hit one of his best targets, Stu Volz, at the 12 and the tight end broke two tackles before finally being stopped on the two.

Dave Osborn squirmed away from Colt Rick Volk and landed just inside the end zone on the next play.

Baltimore's Jim O'Brien, who had an 11-for-11 streak stopped earlier with a miss from the 45, was good from the 40 midway through the fourth quarter.

As expected, both defenses were spectacular at times, although Viking right tackle Ron Yary was generally effective against Bubba Smith.

Smith dumped the quarterback twice, one of which was Yary's fault. Baltimore had 123 more yards than the Vikings and seven fewer points. The loss dropped the Colts, now with a 4-3 record, to last in the American Conference Eastern Division.

The 5-1 Vikings remain in first in the NFC Central.

Namath Stays Out

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP).—Joe Namath will not play in Sunday's National Football League game at San Diego, the New York Jets said yesterday, and it is "highly unlikely" he'll return to action for several weeks.

There had been speculation in recent weeks that the Jets' No. 1 quarterback, injured in his Aug. 7 exhibition opener, might be activated for the Chargers game. Namath suffered severely torn ligaments in his left knee during the preseason contest against the Detroit Lions, underwent surgery the next day and rejoined the Jets Aug. 28.

He began lengthy throwing exercises last week but a Jets spokesman said Namath's progress had not been as swift as they had hoped.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

Western Division

National Conference

Eastern Division

Western Division

Monday's Results

Next Sunday's Games

Clark Decides To Join Bullets

Bucs' Ground Crew Left Out of Money

Celtics Defeat Hawks For Fourth Straight

Penalties, especially holding, hurt both teams, but the Colts had an excellent scoring change shortly before the half.

They were in a third-and-one situation on the Viking four when Maitte cut outside end. He slipped one tackle, but the alert Sharrockman nailed him for nearly a yard lost.

On fourth down, Maitte tried a halfback option, but failed to connect with tight end John Mackey in the end zone. A Viking appeared to have gotten a hand on it.

The Minnesota offense hardly was a model of efficiency, but it did drive 48 yards to the Colt 24 early in the third quarter and Fred Cox booted a 32-yard field goal.

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AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

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National Conference

Eastern Division

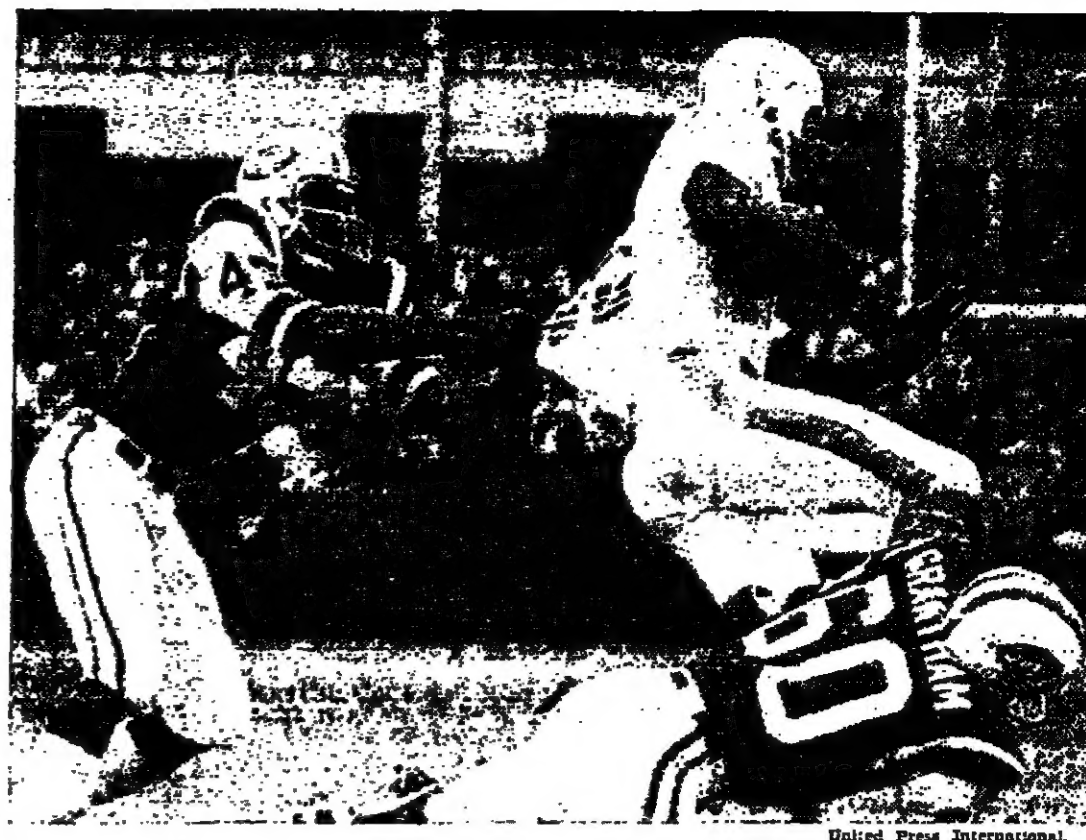
Western Division

Monday's Results

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HOLD ON—New York Jet Earlie Thomas grabs Paul Warfield while Larry Grantham tackles the Dolphin low in first-quarter action at Shea Stadium. Warfield gained short yardage but Dolphins still won game.

Rain Sinks International Horses

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—"My horse likes soft going, but I never saw anything like this," said English jockey Duncan Keith. "In England, they wouldn't have run on a day like this."

Even though the Italian contingent had been talking for a week about how its entry, Oris, loves soft grass courses, Keith and Oris were able to finish only sixth in yesterday's Washington, D.C., International.

Geoff Lewis, another English jockey familiar with bad weather, agreed with Keith.

Laurel's grass course was so deep and slow yesterday that Lewis noted he also was able to sightsee while riding Hill Circus: "This course gave us a chance to look around and see how nice a place it was."

In Europe, Lewis rides champion Mill Reef and other horses for owner Paul Mellon, but against him, as he did in finishing seventh yesterday.

Lewis noted that Mill Reef, recent winner of the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, would not have run under yesterday's conditions.

"I would have felt more comfortable on Mill Reef," Lewis said of yesterday's ride. "But you'd need a good horse to beat Run The Gantlet today. He's a mud-lark—a little horse, close to the ground."

"When Run The Gantlet accelerated, it looked like we were on an escalator going the wrong way," Lewis said. "He's a mud-lark—a little horse, close to the ground."

Lewis was referring to a point about halfway through the slowest of 20 runnings of the 1 1/2-mile race. At one time, with a little more than six furlongs to go, Lewis had Hill Circus alongside Mellon's easy-running Run The Gantlet. The field remained closely bunched at this point.

"As soon as Run The Gantlet took the back turn," he said, "Excuse me and that was the last we saw of him," Lewis said. "If he'd gone around again, he'd be the winner."

Indeed, the 4-to-5 favorite beat second-place Irish Ball of France by six lengths, third-place Champion of the United States by 15 and had opened 73 lengths on seventh-place Hill Circus since "I looked across at him," as Lewis put it.

Asked to compare Mill Reef and Run The Gantlet, Lewis said: "On ground like today, you wouldn't know. That little horse really galloped through it."

On form, Lewis said, "We've slaughtered Irish Ball. Mill Reef has slaughtered all of them."

By the same token, Mill Reef defeated Oris by six lengths in the prestigious King George VI Stakes at Ascot, England, in July, and Run The Gantlet left the Italian horse 49 lengths back yesterday.

The rain and slow played havoc with jockeys, owners and trainers, many of whom were delayed while traveling to the track.

One jockey with no travel problems, coming or going, was Lewis. In fact, Mellon invited Lewis to Mellon's farm in Upperville, Va., for a two-day vacation.

OFF-TRACK BETTORS SHOWED FAITH IN RUN THE GANTLET

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Yesterday's \$150,000 Washington, D.C., International in Maryland caused an intriguing, if moderate, stir of interest here among off-track bettors.

Despite a flurry of advertising over the weekend, the Offtrack Betting Corporation generated a handle of only \$67,971 for its one-day "special" on the 1 1/2-mile race at Laurel Race Course.

The \$2.50 off-track payoff on Run The Gantlet reflected a sharp departure from patterns established in OTB's previous separate-pool ventures on the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes. In those events, favorites got comparatively less play with OTB than at the track, longshots comparatively more.

Yesterday, big-money off-track customers in search of a bargain apparently decided Run The Gantlet could be it. They guessed wrong. Of the \$58,540 wagered here to win the International, \$33,975 went on favored Run The Gantlet. He was 2 to 5 here, 4 to 5 at Laurel.

As a result, the Robey Stable colt returned twice as much profit for those who bet on him at the track or with bookmakers (\$68.60 for \$1) than he did for the OTB bargain-hunters. On the other hand, five of the eight remaining contestants would have paid more with OTB than at the track.

Action at OTB's 26 offices and one phone room was limited to win and exacta wagering. In the exacta, only \$29,031 was risked here—another indication that big bettors were interested primarily in getting a first-place windfall on Run The Gantlet. The OTB exacta of Run The Gantlet and Irish Ball returned \$66.20 for \$2, or 60 cents less than the same combination paid at Laurel.

Asked to compare Mill Reef and Run The Gantlet, Lewis said: "On ground like today, you wouldn't know. That little horse really galloped through it."

On form, Lewis said, "We've slaughtered Irish Ball. Mill Reef has slaughtered all of them."

By the same token, Mill Reef defeated Oris by six lengths in the prestigious King George VI Stakes at Ascot, England, in July, and Run The Gantlet left the Italian horse 49 lengths back yesterday.

The rain and slow played havoc with jockeys, owners and trainers, many of whom were delayed while traveling to the track.

One jockey with no travel problems, coming or going, was Lewis. In fact, Mellon invited Lewis to Mellon's farm in Upperville, Va., for a two-day vacation.

OFF-TRACK BETTORS SHOWED FAITH IN RUN THE GANTLET

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP).—An autopsy performed on Jo Siffert, killed when his BRM Formula One car crashed and burst into flames, showed that the 35-year-old Swiss ace died from asphyxiation, medical reports said today.

Louis Stanley, BRM's director and secretary of the Grand Prix Drivers' Association, has recently said that the fire risk from gasoline tanks on modern Formula One cars—with the driver literally surrounded by fuel—is "the deadliest killer on the circuit."

Siffert was driving for Stanley in the fatal race. Siffert's gas tanks for the short race—25 laps—were only half full, making them more explosive than a full tank because of fumes accumulating in the empty space.

Rescue teams were unable to reach Siffert because of the heat of the flames.

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Fischer Needs One Point For Victory

Petrosian Has Blacks In the Ninth Game

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 26 (AP).—Chess grandmasters Bobby Fischer and Tigran Petrosian met tonight in the ninth and possibly last game of their elimination tournament.

Petrosian, 42, of the Soviet Union, must win or at least hold Fischer to a draw or it is all over.

If Fischer wins, he will have won the right to challenge world champion Boris Spassky for the title in a tournament next spring. It would be the first time since 1949 that a non-Russian has come so close to the international chess crown.

Fischer has won four games here—the last three in a row. Petrosian has won only one, with the other three ending in draws. Fischer, 23, has 5 1/2 points, and 1 1/2 points in this scheduled 12-game series is needed to clinch the victory. Petrosian has 2 1/2 points.

A victory counts one point and a draw a half point. Fischer entered this challenge-round tournament as the favorite and after a shaky start dominated play. Tonight, he will have the white pieces, and thus the first move and a small advantage.

Fischer has scored two of his victories when Petrosian had the whites. Yuri Averbach of the Soviet Union, one of Petrosian's analysts, was pessimistic. He told a Buenos Aires newspaper that "Petrosian's spirit was broken . . . You can't play chess when you are over 40. Spassky, a younger man (34) with solid spirit, will perform better against Fischer."

The game that discouraged Petrosian was the double-session sixth. It was played a week ago Sunday and Petrosian had the white pieces. Fischer succeeded in equalizing and at the end of the five-hour Sunday session, he had gained a slight advantage.

Play was resumed at 5 p.m. Monday and in three hours Fischer forced a victory. The next day, Fischer was very aggressive and won the seventh game in just under four hours with 34 moves.

Petrosian, depressed, said he was exhausted. A doctor examined him and reported he needed at least 48 hours rest and last Thursday's game was postponed.

Both men used the time to relax. Fischer, who either swims or plays tennis daily, showed up as a resolute Thursday night for Dr. Max Burve of Amsterdam, president of the World Chess Federation.

As is usual, Fischer had tucked under one arm a chess magazine that he studied even at the dinner.

Petrosian, an Armenian, was the guest at a party given by the Argentine Armenian community, with several hundred persons attending.

He appeared to be in good spirits for the eighth game but soon was in trouble when he gave up a pawn to try to maintain his attack. He resigned after 40 moves.

Tonight's game may completely end his dream of reclaiming the world crown he held from 1962 to 1969.

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Marilyn Monroe

Edith got hold of the Kennedy family's telephone number, and she called it. (Mickey) Rodden, Kennedy, who called Ed. Rodden, a Beverly Hills man who had been attending Greenroom, who had seen that day, said he was all right. "The doctor's opinion was that Marilyn was not dying," who said he was satisfied. "I was satisfied," said Murray at Marilyn's house. Mrs. Murray said she describes Mrs. Kennedy's nervous psychiatric nurse.

Mrs. Murray said "thing seemed to be Marilyn was in her bed the door locked but was on and her phone playing. That night I saw her. That night I saw her. She was found dead the next day."

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